

Paper Money

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Society of Paper Money Collectors

Vol. XIII No. 5

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The little-known paper money of Monaco as described
by Raymond deVos on pages 195-200.

UNCUT SHEETS OF EIGHTEEN

A Word about the great scarcity of "Sheets of Eighteen": Shortly before the Honorable John W. Snyder's term of office expired, we sent an order to the Treasury Department for several 1935D \$1.00 uncut sheets. However, our order was not filled until the late Hon. George W. Humphrey became the new Secretary—but, departing from previous policy, we were sent only one sheet—with a refund for those not supplied. Then, not long after that, Mr. Humphrey issued a stop order to discontinue issuing uncut sheets—thereby unfortunately bringing to an end the great service that had been rendered to note collectors for so many years. This explains why many of the printed sheets—and no doubt earlier sheets as well, never reached collector's hands. SO—Now You Know—Why these rare sheets are valued so highly. As this goes to press—we are happy to offer the following—each a Superb Crisp New Sheet:

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The Paper Money of Monaco

By RAYMOND de VOS

THE lack of small change and low denomination currency in the post-World War I period was felt in Monaco as much as it was in France. An immediate solution was a decision by the government of Monaco allowing the emergency money issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Nice to be considered as legal tender within the Principality. This measure had two great disadvantages. It gave the profits of seigniorage to the city of Nice, and it was not in accord with the policy of self-sufficiency and sovereignty of the Principality. On the 16th of March 1920, in council, it was decided that an issue of national currency was warranted, and, on the 20th of March of the same year, Prince Albert I proclaimed, in a formal resolution, his endorsement of the Council plans.

Originally it was the intention to print 50 centimes notes and 1 and 2 Franc notes. The 2 Franc note was dropped from the program in favor of a 25 centimes note, but no official reasons for this change were given. The banknotes are interesting since they are entirely a "home" product. The designer, F. Aureglia, the engraver, A. Berthe, and the printer, Chêne, were all residents of Monaco. Although functioning in a sense as emergency money, the banknotes were a government issue by the Treasury and guaranteed by the governing authorities of the Principality. Of the 2 Franc note there remains only a completed drawing of the obverse and an incomplete pencil sketch of the reverse. The other remaining original documents are the preliminary sketches of the obverse and the reverse of the 50 centimes note.

There were two separate issues of the 25 centimes note, one in maroon, the other in lilac. For the lilac issue a method of validating the note was used which consisted of embossing the seal of the Commune of Monaco on each one. This was done by hand in the Treasury office with a small hand press, and it was a very tedious and time-consuming task. This validating was discontinued after the first few thousand notes since

the embossing was barely visible and therefore of little importance to the user, and the face value of the note hardly justified the cost of the clerical operation.

The 50 centimes note had only one issue. It was printed in blue on white paper, and notes issued were numbered.

The 1 Franc note had two issues. The first was brown on a yellow background. On the obverse of this note the entire background was formed by the words *PRINCIPALITE DE MONACO* in small letters, repeated and closely spaced all in yellow. Then it was overprinted in brown on the second run, thus leaving the words visible in the empty space (see illustration). Since this printing gave rise to some problems of registration, a new note was adopted which was green on a white background with the denomination, fuseses in the shield and lettering in orange-brown color.

Both the 50 centimes and the 1 Franc notes have series letters, but these are meaningless. In the 50 centimes they go from series A to series H, and the 1 Franc notes go from series A to series E. Since these letters appeared on each complete sheet printed, any one day's run would have an equal number of notes from each series. The paper used for these banknotes was of poor quality. The 25 centimes was printed on a slightly thicker stock than the others, but equally lacking in rag content. As could be expected, a few foldings and some handling would rapidly render the note useless, and the survival rate was very low.

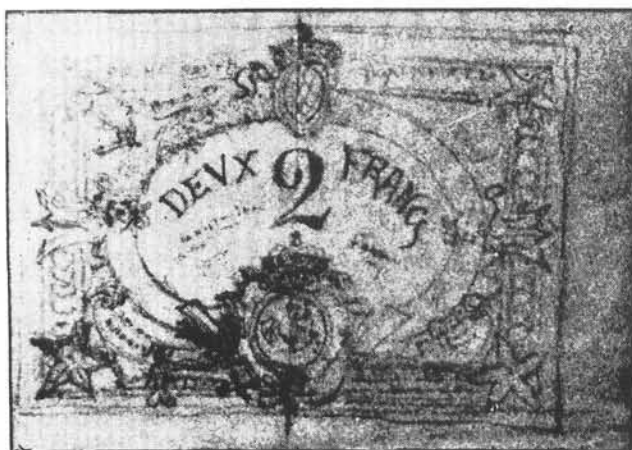
The notes were printed in the establishment Chêne. Mr. Chêne died sometime before and the printery was under the direction of his widow, hence, on the notes we read *Imp. Vve A. Chêne (Veuve A. Chêne)*. After each day's run, the notes were bundled and taken to the Treasury office by a government employee. They were then put into stock and numbered only as needed for issue. The lowest starting serial number is not known, nor is the last serial number. No records were



Preliminary sketch of the obverse of the 50 centimes note by F. Aureglia.



Preliminary sketch of the reverse of the 50 centimes note by F. Aureglia.



Unfinished sketch of the reverse of the proposed 2 Franc note.



Completed drawing of the obverse of the proposed 2 Franc note. Signed F. Aureglia.



Obverse of the 25 centimes note. Embossed shield and crown is visible in center of note. This is a photo of the lilac issue. The maroon issue is identical but does not exist with embossing. Size: 70mm x 50mm.



Reverse of the 25 centimes note.



Obverse of the 50 centimes note.



Reverse of the 50 centimes note. This is an unnumbered specimen but note the presence of series letter "C". Color: Blue. Size: 100mm x 65mm.



Obverse of the first issue of the 1 Franc note. Color: Brown. Size: 110mm x 70mm.



Reverse of the first issue 1 Franc note.



Obverse of the second issue of the 1 Franc note. Color: Green. Size: 110mm x 70mm.



Reverse of the second issue 1 Franc note.



Obverse of the 25 centimes ESSAI note. The words NON REMBOURSABLE are printed in orange-brown color.



Reverse of the 25 centimes ESSAI note. The word ESSAI is printed in orange-brown color. In all other respects the note is similar to the one used as legal tender.



Obverse of the 50 centimes ESSAI note. The words NON REMBOURSABLE are printed in orange-brown color.



Reverse of the 50 centimes ESSAI note. The word ESSAI is printed in orange-brown color. In all other respects the note is similar to the one used as legal tender with the exception of the series letter, which is omitted.



Obverse of the ESSAI note of the first issue 1 Franc. This note was not distributed and only a few are known.



Reverse of the first issue 1 Franc ESSAI note. Observe presence of series letter.



Obverse of the 1 Franc green ESSAI note. Orange-brown color is used for the words NON REMBOURSABLE. A minor variant exists with smaller letters.



Reverse of the 1 Franc green ESSAI note. A minor variant exists with the word ESSAI in smaller letters but also in orange-brown color. Observe omission of series letter.

kept of these numbers since the counts were made only of the total number of notes issued for circulation and not by the numbers on the notes, or even the series letters. Notes without numbers often appear for sale and these are from the leftover stock in the Treasury after demonetization. By law these notes should have been incinerated along with all redeemed notes, but apparently some came into the hands of collectors or souvenir hunters. The total amount turned in for redemption was slightly less than four thousand francs, not including a few hundred forged notes. No attempt was made by the Treasury to break down the redemption figure by denomination.

Occasionally notes overprinted with the word ESSAI are found on the market. These notes were printed in small numbers and distributed to all banks and change offices in order to familiarize the personnel with the appearance of the banknotes. Since they had no value they did not circulate, and today are found generally in excellent condition, having spent most of their life lying dormant in some forgotten desk drawer or cigar box. No estimates as to the number of ESSAI notes can be given since practically no control was exercised over their printing and distribution. In some instances it was discovered that the freshly printed notes intended for circulation would be wrapped in a sheet of ESSAI notes, a very convenient piece of wrapping paper for the printer. The ESSAI type of the first issue 1 Franc note, brown on yellow, was not generally distributed, and only a few examples are known.

In the mind of the collector the question as to the rarity of these notes will arise. To summarize, except for the 1 Franc brown ESSAI note and the embossed 25 centimes note, none are rare. Scarce perhaps, hard to locate surely, but obtainable. In general it can be said that all numbered notes are scarcer than the unnumbered ones, and that the most difficult note to find will be the 1 Franc brown issue, this in view of the low number of notes printed initially. The most commonly encountered notes are the 50 centimes and the 1 Franc green without numbers, next the ESSAI notes of these denominations. The 25 centimes are a bit harder to find, both in regular and ESSAI type, but they can be found if one is patient enough. It is doubtful that any large hoards of notes exist now since the demand during the last few years would have brought them on the market. The quantities stocked by souvenir shops and antique dealers have been exhausted some time ago and these merchants evidently have been unable to replenish their stock, since they no longer offer notes for sale.

I hope that this short dissertation on the paper money of Monaco will be as interesting and informative to the collecting fraternity as it is to me. If it answers some questions or solves some problems which may have come up in connection with this paper money then I will have achieved my goal by being able to share my knowledge and the results of my research with others.

Raymond de Vos
Monte Carlo, Monaco
June 1974

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Denomination	Color	Year of issue	Number Printed	Date of issue	Date of recall	Size of note
1 Franc	Brown	1920	52,000	28.4.1920	30.4.1926	110mm x 70mm
1 Franc	Green	1920	447,500	28.4.1920	30.4.1926	110mm x 70mm
50 Cnts	Blue	1920	400,000	28.4.1920	30.4.1926	100mm x 65mm
25 Cnts	Maroon	1920	150,000	28.4.1920	30.4.1926	70mm x 50mm
25 Cnts	Lilac	1921	150,000	28.4.1920	30.4.1926	70mm x 50mm

Issued during the reign of H.S.H. Prince Albert I
Recalled during the reign of H.S.H. Prince Louis II
Designer: F. Aureglia
Engraver: A. Berthe
Printer: Chene press
Treasurer: A. Noghès
Minister of State: R. le Bourdon

The First National Bank Chartered in Virginia

By ELVIN B. MILLER

(Editor's Note: The following article originally appeared in *The Virginia Numismatist*, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1974, and is reprinted here by permission of the author and Mr. Don Roberts, editor of the official publication of The Virginia Numismatic Association, Inc.)

Virginia's First National Bank Chartered When It Was Not Part of The Union.

NATIONAL Bank Notes came into being through the National Banking Act of February 25, 1863. Soon after the passage, National Banks began to be organized in most of the states and territories then in existence.

The first National Bank to be organized in Virginia was The First National Bank of Norfolk, Charter Number 271, on February 3, 1864. But if you will remember, the Civil War was in progress at this time and was not over until the spring of 1865. At the time the bank was organized, parts of Virginia, including Norfolk, were occupied by the Union Forces. This brings forth some very interesting questions about the conditions at the time and about the organizers. To give a better picture of Norfolk in the spring of 1864, we would like to go back to April 12, 1861, and give an abbreviated history of Norfolk from that time until the organizing of the first National Bank to be chartered in Virginia.

Saturday, April 12, 1861, a dispatch arrived in Norfolk telling of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Sunday, April 20, one rumor had it that the Frigate *Cumberland* was about to bombard the city, another that the Navy Yard was to be destroyed, and still another that all the vessels were to be scuttled.

At the Navy Yard were the *Merrimack*, the *Pennsylvania*, the *Columbus*, the *Delaware*, and the *New York*; these vessels would have been invaluable as a nucleus to the Confederate Navy. But General William B. Taliaferro, at the head of The Richmond Grays and six companies from Petersburg, lacked the guns to contend with the warships. A Federal officer, under a flag of truce, was conducted to the Atlantic Hotel where he gave assurance that none of the vessels would be removed and that not a shot would be fired. The conference was no sooner over than Commodore Charles S. McCauley, in command at the Navy Yard, gave orders for the scuttling of all the Federal vessels except the *Cumberland*. All that afternoon and evening the Federals worked at destroying the Navy Yard and prepared to fire the buildings and ships. At 3:20 A.M. the *Cumberland* moved out into the river and in a few moments the flames shot up.

After the Federals had gone, General Taliaferro took immediate steps to fortify Norfolk and Portsmouth. The first actual encounter with the Federal Navy took place on May 19, 1861, when a shot from the *Monticello* landed in the midst of a gun battery at Sewells Point.

Next, a powerful Federal fleet assembled in Hampton Roads and maintained a complete blockade and so stopped all direct trade with foreign countries and other Virginia ports.

The *Merrimack*, sunk and partly burnt, had been transformed by the Confederates into a strange vessel, looking like a submerged house with only the roof above water. She had been covered with a bomb-proof network of railroad iron and her sides sloped in; her armament was of the heaviest and best-rifled cannon known.

President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and General McClellan, in the meantime, were preparing to hurl the great Army of the Potomac against Virginia in an effort to capture Richmond. Before the expedition could move, the absolute mastery of the Chesapeake Bay had to be assured. But early in March this mastery was challenged by the *Merrimack*, now called the *Virginia*.

The story of the success of the *Virginia* is known to everyone who has even a passing knowledge of Civil War history. The only trouble was that the *Virginia* could not lift the blockade. She was not a seagoing vessel and would have foundered the moment she got outside the capes. She could not go to Baltimore or Washington because she drew too much water. She was suited only for fighting in Hampton Roads.

At 8:30 on the morning of March 9th the *Virginia* opened fire on several Federal ships but joining the battle was the Federal ironclad *Monitor*. After a day of intensive fighting, the *Monitor* retired to shallow water where the *Virginia* could not follow.

The first battle between ironclads is frequently misunderstood. The *Monitor* did not save Washington and New York, because they were never in danger from the *Virginia*; she did not even win the mastery of Hampton Roads. More important, she did not clear the way for McClellan's invasion of the Peninsula. In other words, it was not the *Monitor*, but the limitations of the *Virginia* itself which put such narrow restrictions on her activities. The *Virginia* could only defend the mouth of the James, Nansemond, and Elizabeth Rivers, and this she did until the day of her destruction.

Next, McClellan landed one hundred thousand men on the peninsula and pushed on toward Richmond. Also, General Burnside was now operating in the Albemarle region. All this made Norfolk untenable. General Huger's Division was urgently needed by General Johnston at Richmond, so the order to evacuate the city was given on May 2, 1862.

Early on the morning of May 10th, General John E. Wool, accompanied by President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Secretary Chase landed a large body of troops at Ocean View and marched on Norfolk. Within sight of Norfolk the army was halted by Mayor Lamb with a flag of truce. The Mayor stated that the Confederates had evacuated the city, so Norfolk became an occupied area of the Union Forces.

The *Virginia* with most of her armor removed still had too much draft to float up the James to Richmond, so she was grounded near Craney Island and set on fire.

THE days that followed were full of anxiety, hardship and humiliation for the people of Norfolk, which was under military rule for 13 months. Then in June, 1863, civil law was resumed under the authority of Governor F. H. Peirpoint. When Virginia seceded in 1861, the people of the western part of the state, declaring this action of no effect, organized a government to replace the one in Richmond. They elected Peirpoint governor and received recognition from President Lincoln as the legal government of Virginia. Later, when West Virginia was formed, Peirpoint made Alexandria his capital, and at once took measures to restore civil rule in the small part of Virginia under Federal control. Peirpoint permitted none but Union men to vote, and the newly-elected mayor, councilmen, and justices were, of course, hostile to the Confederacy. Eventually, some southern sympathizers took the oath of allegiance, for no ministers, physicians, lawyers, or merchants were

permitted to pursue their vocations without it. It was either take the oath of allegiance or starve.

In November, 1863, General Benjamin F. Butler was appointed to the command of the eastern district of Virginia and North Carolina. General Butler was notorious for his severity at New Orleans. He was in command when Mumford was hung at the New Orleans Mint. At Norfolk, the provost marshal and the provost court took over the functions of the civil courts, and so the city came under military rule again. Arbitrary orders were issued to levy taxes on business and to issue licenses to traders. General Butler, by vote of the Union men, overthrew even the pretense of civil government. Some of his orders were: a charge of one per cent on all goods shipped into his military district, a tax on all vessels leaving his district, and a tax for the privilege of catching oysters. On March 7, 1864, an order was issued that every fourth dog in the Norfolk district be killed, but the owner could save the dog by paying two dollars for a license.

From all indications the Butler regime was corrupt and oppressive. No man could do business without a permit from the military authorities, and permits were distributed to those who offered the highest bribe.

In the spring of 1865, some of the Confederate men came home bearing the parole of General Grant. By the order of General Butler these men were arrested on the street, dragged before him, and there he cut the buttons from their uniforms. The people of Norfolk accepted the outcome of the war in good faith, but the bitterness has hardly yet died out. The name of Butler will ever be infamous in Norfolk.

It was during General Butler's occupation that the First National Bank of Norfolk was organized and chartered. There were one thousand shares of stock authorized at a value of one hundred dollars each. The list of subscribers to this stock contained 37 names. To further describe these men the following letter gives us a clear picture:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Provost Marshal's Office
Norfolk, Va. Feb. 4, 1864

Maj. Gen. R. F. Bulter:

Sir:

I have examined the "List of Subscribers to Stock in the First National Bank" proposed to be started in this place, and recognize among the number some of the most respected and responsible Union men of the place.

Considering all things it is probably as fair a list as can be got, at this time.

Very respectfully,

Your ob. Servt.
(unreadable)

Lt. Col. & Provost Marshal

Thirty-six of the subscribers listed their residence as Norfolk. The other one listed his home as Philadelphia. This subscriber, Charles C. Rhodes, stands out as he bought 47 per cent of the stock offered compared to 53 per cent to the other 36 subscribers.

Very little is known about the bank after it was chartered, at least by this collector, until it was placed in receivership on June 3, 1874. At this time there are no notes known to be in the hands of collectors.

References:

Norfolk Historic Southern Port, Thomas J. Wertenbaker

First National Bank of Norfolk, Va., Charter No. 271
National Archives, Record Group 101, Comptroller of the Currency

Additions by Don Roberts

WE thought that you might be interested in how this article came about. Some time back a number of VNA ragpickers were having a talk session in Reed Walton's coin shop (Reed is mighty nice about letting us take up floor space that way). Reed had just obtained a small group of National Bank Notes and we were looking them up in the book, to get some information on the banks that issued them. We had wondered before about the first National Bank in the state of Virginia being started in Norfolk during the Civil War, when Virginia as such was not even a part of the Union. The subject came up again, and this time some of us thought that it would be interesting to see what we could find out about the bank. During the next VNA convention it was brought up during the annual ragpickers get-together after the banquet, and others became interested. After the meeting, Brent Hughes suggested to Elvin Miller that some information might be available from the Comptroller's Office in Washington. Elvin wrote them and did get some information: date of charter, names of first stockholders, date charter revoked, etc., but this raised as many questions as it answered. Who and what was man named Rhodes from Philadelphia that took out over 40% of the stock? We still have no information on him. Why did the bank only last 10 years? Where was the bank building and who were its officers? We have talked to a number of people and have obtained some more information, but much of it is fragmentary and some is contradictory. In a later article, we hope to bring you some of the information received to date, and are still looking for more. If any of our readers can help us in this project, it will be most appreciated. Even telling us where to look will be helpful, since many records from this time are scattered.

Notes from

Stanley Gibbons

Currency

By COLIN NARBETH

As first published in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, London

Always feel the paper of a note Sometimes it is not paper. There are over a hundred thousand different town and city emergency (notgeld) issues of Germany. Most of them are worth a few pence each. But some are made of linen, cloth and even velvet. They are worth much more. Among the world's great rarities are the Boer war issues by Major Birbeck who signed notes for the Uppington Border Scouts on torn-up khaki shirts and any piece of cloth he could get hold of.

Signatures are always worth looking at. The early paper money of America is an exciting treasure hunt for experts who have studied signatures. These notes were signed by well-known people in order to make the recipients have some trust in the notes. Hand-signed notes of Pennsylvania can be found with the signature of F. Hopkinson, one of the American leaders who signed the Declaration of Independence. Signatures of Joseph Borden (Delegate to the Stamp Act Congress of 1765) and David Brearley (signatory to the United States Constitution of 1787) are among the more common famous signatures to be found.

One such signature always worth having is that of John Mease who signed the Continental Currency notes of 1775 when America was still called "The United Colonies". He was a Lieutenant with Washington and was in charge of the detail whose job it was to keep the camp fires burning at Trenton to fool the British while Washington and his main force crossed the Delaware and surprised the British on Christmas Eve.

Autographed Currency

By LARRY SANDERS

BY "AUTOGRAPHED currency," I mean that on which someone has written his name, date, etc. across the front or back of the note.

The idea of inscribing or autographing a note probably dates back to the issuance of currency itself, but more commonly it is associated with World War II, where men of the same fighting group (infantry, artillery, etc.) wrote their names on a note, usually a one-dollar bill, and agreed to get together after the war and discuss old times. Usually each man would have his own dollar bill and pass it around to the others for their signatures. Notes signed in this manner became popularly known as "short-snorters." Such notes will sometimes be covered front and back with signatures, or may well just have one or two individuals' autographs, such as that of a commanding officer. An example is shown herein.



"Short-snorter" autograph of Maj. Gen. P. R. Hawley, Chief Surgeon, European Theater of Operations, during W.W. II.

The above usage of currency for short-snorters by no means predates the pen-autographed and pen-signed notes as autographed currency per se, but the short-snorters are the most common of autographed notes held by collectors today.

Speaking in terms of pen-autographing, the practice became popular among appointed officials whose signatures appear on a note by way of machine printing (such as those of the Register of the Treasury, Secretary of the Treasury [who replaced the Register in signing currency, although the office of Register is still in existence today], and the Treasurer of the United States) to hand-autograph notes above their machine-printed signatures. These notes were often given to close friends or associates. It might be observed that the majority of notes in existence autographed in this manner are one-dollar bills, especially when the official provided the notes himself. This practice may have tended to become fairly expensive if the official's tenure in office was long.

To differentiate between pen-autographed and pen-signed notes we might use as an example the Fractional Currency note such as is shown here, with the signatures of Colby and Spinner.



Pen-signed note with the signatures of Register Colby and Treasurer Spinner.

A pen-signed note such as this is one that bears the signature of one or usually both of the Treasury officials which are required to make United States currency legal tender. None of this early United States paper money has printed pen-inscribed signatures of the Treasury officials. These notes were personally handwritten on by either the Treasury officials themselves or by clerks who were employed to sign the official's name with the notation "For the," preceding "Register of the Treasury", or "Treasurer of the United States." Observe that in the example shown the appointed officials themselves signed the note.

In contrast to the above, a pen-autographed note is one that bears the autograph of a Treasury official whose machine-inscribed name is printed on it, as in the several examples shown herein.

An autographed note is often rejected by collectors, no matter what the condition, because it has been autographed, and being so is termed "damaged." Herein is what I believe to be the fallacy in collecting notes of this nature. Many individuals who are lucky enough to own a note autographed by a Treasury official highly prize it as an addition to their collection. The autograph does, in fact, give a greater value to the note, and the majority of collectors and dealers will recognize this. The amount of rarity is, of course, geared to the individuals who signed the note.

Pen-autographed and pen-signed notes are not common, yet not all of them are expensive. The expense put on the individual autograph, depends, as stated before, on how many notes the official signed while in office. Only the currency market can judge that.

I believe that autographed currency, pen-autographed and pen-signed included, will and possibly is at this time developing its own circle of enthusiasts within the already growing hobby of syngraphics. It is my feeling that a real challenge to the collector is to assemble a set of currency (large or small) with all the officials personally signed autographs above their matching printed names. If anyone has ever seen a collection of currency such as this, I'm sure they will so state it was quite interesting and impressive.

The collecting of pen-autographed currency is by no means held only to large-size currency, as many think

it is. Since Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon did in May of 1927, approve the changeover to modern-size currency, there seem to have been more officials than before who obliged family, friends and more currently collectors by autographing notes for them. (Needless to say, collectors must send in their own currency.)

Included in my collection and shown here is a note I purchased from the late Mr. William A. Philpott. This particular note was autographed for him by Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder. The occasion for the autographing was a party held in the honor of Mr. Snyder at El Paso, Texas. The note was also, as can be seen, dated by Mr. Snyder.



Pen-autographed note by John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury.

Returning to short-snorters once again, it can become very interesting (if not downright frustrating) at times to send a note to someone such as a prominent state dignitary and face the dilemma of receiving the note returned unsigned, or sometimes worse yet, not receiving the note back at all! One such note of particular interest to me is the one shown here, signed by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew. It took about three months to get this note signed. Notice that Mr. Agnew saw fit to sign it on the back rather than the front.



"Short-snorter" autograph of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew.

Many times notes I sent out for autographs were returned with a very kind letter stating the recipients did not think it proper to sign United States currency. One such letter I received came from President Harry Truman.

Concerning the Federal regulation on signing United States currency, the following information was given to me by Mr. David H. Martin, Legal Counsel for the United States Secret Service, Department of the Treas-



Pen-autograph note of Lee W. McClung, Treasurer of the United States.



Pen-autograph note of D. N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States.

asury. Mr. Martin stated that there are two Federal statutes relevant to the signing of currency, which are sections 333 and 475 of title 18, United States Code. Section 333 prohibits, among other things, mutilating, defacing, disfiguring, perforating, uniting or cementing together any Federal Reserve note *with the intent to render such note unfit to be reissued*. Section 475 of title 18, United States Code, prohibits writing, printing, or otherwise impressing upon any obligation or security of the United States any business or professional card, notice or advertising, whatever. Section 8 of title 18, United States Code, defines the term "obligation or security of the United States", to include all the various forms of paper currency of the United States.

It is the Treasury Department's position that the mere fact that an individual writes his own name on currency is not sufficient by itself to make the practice illegal. The intent required by section 333 must be present. However, the attaching or writing of advertisement of any kind on paper money would be prohibited by 18 U.S.C. 475.



Pen-autograph note of Elizabeth Rudel Smith, Treasurer of the United States.



Pen-autograph note of Dorothy Andrews Elston, Treasurer of the United States, and David M. Kennedy Secretary of the Treasury.



Pen-autograph note of Joseph W. Barr Secretary of the Treasury.



Pen-autograph note of Romana Acosta Banuelos, Treasurer of the United States.

One might also, if he has the time and patience, send out foreign notes for the autograph of the various officials who sign currency. I have but one, which is shown herein.



Pen-autograph signature of Mr. Arthur Clarke, Financial Secretary for the Government of Hong Kong.

It became quite a task to find the current whereabouts of Mr. Clarke, but with the help of the U. S. Department of State and Counsel General of Ireland, I did succeed in locating him. It took me approximately four months to get his autograph. As I mentioned, I have only one foreign note signed, although I did send out about 15, of which ten have been returned with statements that the officials are prohibited from signing currency. All in all, it is very interesting to correspond with various foreign countries' governments requesting their officials to sign currency for a collector.

My interest in autographed currency collecting was nurtured by Mr. Theodore Kemm, a well-known currency dealer in New York City. It is very gratifying to know that there are prominent people in the currency field willing to take the time and help those of us whose interest in currency is other than just collecting the notes themselves.

I hope to at a later date to write a more comprehensive article on autographed currency collecting and comparative rarities of signatures on small-size currency. Should anyone have anything of interest to contribute, I would be most happy to correspond with them.

(More autographed notes on Page 206)

More Numismatic Political Graffiti

Larry Sanders continues to submit more contemporary satirical political "notes" of the kind described in his article in PAPER MONEY No. 51, pages 118-119, while mention of similar notes of past years can be found in dealers' advertisements.

The Dick Gregory note from the presidential campaign of 1968 shown here is more subdued in tone than most such graffiti. Perhaps these notes should be classified as numismatic political Americana; at least our fellow-hobbyists in the American Political Items Collectors organization are becoming more and more cognizant of them.



(Continued on Page 222)

Autographed Notes

Mitchell Hrynysen of Wilmington, Delaware has gathered this assemblage demonstrating the progression in recent years of the Elston-Kabis-Kennedy series signatures. Also shown at the bottom is a note with autographs of both former President Nixon and former Vice-President Agnew.



It's in the Books—

Excerpts from

Dye's Counterfeit Detector, July.**1884 Edition**

Donated to SPMC Library by Morey Perlmutter

(Continued from July, 1974)

U.S. TREASURY NOTES AND THEIR COUNTERFEITS

The Treasury Notes of the United States are printed in the same general manner as the bills issued by the National Banks. The designs of these notes are varied, and the imitations of them are numerous, and some very dangerous. Counterfeits of the older issues of Treasury Notes are often accepted, because comparatively few of the genuine are in circulation and most persons are unfamiliar with them.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF U.S. TREASURY NOTES

Beware of United States Treasury Notes or imitations of the same, of the same series, denomination and check letter given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," in the table entitled "Counterfeits of United States Treasury Notes," regularly published on page sixty-four and as per index, in the body of the work. Such notes are counterfeited, or counterfeits. To discriminate, observe the rules given under the table aforesaid in the body of the work, and in case of doubt refer to the "Special Points" which are thereunder enumerated.

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY AND ITS COUNTERFEITS

For the protection of its subscribers, "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector" publishes as per index an account of British American Currency and Banks, with a complete descriptive list of counterfeits of Canadian bills. By reference to said account and list in the manner obviously indicated by their form and composition all such counterfeits may be detected, the character of other worthless bills discovered, and the rates of discount upon uncurrent funds ascertained.

THE OLD PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS

By the "old" photographic process used in producing counterfeit bills and notes, the seal and numbers (unless previously removed), as well as the whole of the back of the note, were copied and appeared in black on the photograph. These were then tinted with pens and brushes by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine. On counterfeits thus produced, the black can be seen under the tint, which on the seal, is blotted and covers the white lines that appear in the genuine. The numbering is also blurred with color and the tinting on the back of the note is badly done and often incomplete. The only plate used in this process is the ordinary glass "negative," and the printing is done by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. Of course the same number will be shown on all copies from the same negative; but as a negative of any note can be made in a few minutes the detection of photographic counterfeits depends upon a critical observation of their character and appearance. There are various photographic processes known to counterfeiters, from some of which danger is to be apprehended; but the black part of all notes printed from "negative plates" by sunlight, may be removed by a solution of cyanide of potassium, and unless perfectly new is off color, and shows the reddish brown peculiar to faded photographs.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS

By the "new" photographic process used for producing counterfeits of bills and notes, the seal and numbers and the color work on the back, whether pink, carmine, chocolate, or green, are first entirely removed from the note to be imitated. All but the black having been washed out of the note a negative of the same is taken and from that photographs are printed by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. To produce the color work on these photographs an engraved cut or plate of the seal and the tinted part of back is used and the tints are clearly "surface printed" in their places. The numbers are also printed in colors from separate engraved figures used in combination and changeable, so that unlike the numbers photographed and then tinted by hand in the old process, these figures are well done and run in a series. This "new" process is far more dangerous than the "old," so far it has been used only in producing experimental imitations of the five dollar bills of three National Banks.

TEN INSTRUCTIVE SIGHT GUIDES

1. U.S. Treasury Notes, dated 1862 and 1863, have no jute or fibre in the paper. All Treasury Notes, series of 1869 to 1879 inclusive, were printed on distinctive fibre paper. All Treasury Notes, Series of 1880, are printed on the new paper, having a red and blue silk thread running from end to end, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the notes, and shreds of red and blue silk fibre scattered through the paper.
2. Very few National Bank Bills bearing the Red Pointed Seal have any fibre in the paper; but the National Bank Bills, Series of 1875 (all of which have the Red Scalloped Seal), are either printed on jute fibre paper, or the new silk line paper, above described, used for the Treasury Notes, Series of 1880, and all National Bank Bills, Series of 1882, bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal, are also printed on the same silk line paper as the Treasury Notes, Series of 1880.
3. All counterfeits of U.S. Treasury Notes, dated in 1862 and 1863, bear the Red Pointed Seal; the most dangerous counterfeits on U.S. Treasury Notes, between Series of 1869 and Series of 1879 inclusive, are the Fifties and Five Hundreds, Series of 1869, and the C plates Fives and Tens of the Series of 1875.
4. All counterfeits of National Bank Bills bear the Red Pointed Seal, except some Photographic Fives and the Pittsburgh Hundred, which have the Red Scalloped Seal, the late photographic counterfeit of the fives of The First National Bank of Milwaukee, Series of 1882, which bear the Brown Seal.
5. All U.S. Treasury Notes, Series 1880, bear the large Brown Seal, and all Treasury Notes bearing this Seal can be taken with entire freedom from suspicion, until otherwise notified through the agency of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.
6. All the new issues of National Bank Bills, Series of 1882, having brown backs, and bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal on the face, can also be handled with entire freedom from suspicion; except the Fives of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, of which a poor photographic counterfeit has appeared.
7. The U.S. Government does not retire genuine National Bank Bills when only a Photograph, Lithograph, Acid Etching or Pen-made Counterfeit of them is issued. Such frauds should be detected at a sight glance.
8. The Check-letters, A B C D, etc., referred to in the body of this DETECTOR, are all printed in black on the face of the U.S. Treasury Notes and National Bank Bills, as well as on the Dominion of Canada Bills.
9. The latest issue of the Dominion of Canada One and Two Dollar Bills have the following distinctive features on the back and face: Those made payable

on the back at Toronto, have red; Montreal, blue; St. John, black; and Halifax, green figures on the face. The new issue of the Dominion of Canada Four Dollar Bills have the seal of the Finance Department printed in red on the lower right face of the notes.

10. The most dangerous counterfeits on the Government and Bank Bills, in the Dominion of Canada, are on notes issued in the Province of Ontario.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER CERTIFICATES

\$10 PENWORK. The original counterfeit silver certificate of \$10 was received at the office of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," and forwarded for examination to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. This \$10 counterfeit was made by the same method used in producing the imitation of the \$20 issue of the same class of securities. The work is coarse and sketchy, still effective, the expression being well preserved. The paper is poor, yet near the proper tint, and the superficial resemblance of the whole to the genuine is quite remarkable. No part of this counterfeit will bear close inspection or a moments comparison with the genuine certificate, but at first sight it would be dangerous to most persons, especially if taken at night by gas-light or at any time in a shaded place.

Since the first issue of these "pen-made" counterfeits, a surprising number of them have been passed in various parts of the country, and as the "artist" who produces them has not been arrested they will doubtless still be accepted, from time to time, by the careless and hurried.

\$10 & \$20 PHOTOGRAPHS. On January 21, 1882, the Secret Service Division notified the public of the appearance of counterfeits of the denomination of \$10 and \$20, the production of the photographic art. They were printed on ordinary bank note paper and one-eighth of an inch shorter and narrower than the genuine. The tens all bore the Treasury Number B109016, Check Letter D, series of 1880, and the twenties, B675,114, Check Letter B, series of 1880.

The Seal and X's, which in the genuine are of pink color, had been photographed black on the counterfeits, like the rest of the note.

To imitate the genuine, the counterfeiter had colored those designs by hand in a very bungling manner, the black underneath being easily discernible, giving the appearance of dirty red to the work. This color could be readily disturbed by the application of moisture.

\$20 PENWORK. On May 20, 1881, the Secret Service Division, by information furnished from the office of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," was enabled to publish an account of a new counterfeit of the silver certificate, from which notice the following is a quotation: "Washington, May 20, 1881. A counterfeit silver certificate, of the denomination of \$20, has been received at the office of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. It is pen-made, and its execution is such that an ordinary judge of money should detect the fraud on sight. The paper is of ordinary bank note quality, being thinner than that upon which the genuine certificate is printed, and in color darker. The counterfeiter has imitated the distinctive paper of the government by drawing two parallel lines throughout the length of the note. Defects and omissions: There are so many defects and omissions in the spurious certificate when compared with the genuine that it would be futile to enumerate them, seeing they are the product of the pen and not of the plate. It is sufficient to state that the Treasury number can be wiped off by the aid of a damp sponge. The diamond-shaped figure between each letter of the word "certificate" on the back, which in the genuine is geometri-

cally exact in its duplication, is in the counterfeit utterly destitute of uniformity either in shape or size. 'Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing' appears under the word 'certificate' on the back, also outside of the border at the right end of the face of the note. It does not appear at either place in the counterfeit."

\$20 Series of 1880, check letter C; signed B. K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. In this counterfeit silver certificate, which is shorter than the genuine note, there is no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads in the paper as in the genuine, and the paper itself is thick and stiff. The words "silver certificate" appear in panels twice in the upper border on the face of the note. In the panel to the left in the counterfeit the letters RT and F in the word certificate are engraved the "wrong side up." In the counterfeit there are no periods dividing the initials in K. B. Bruce. On the lower left corner the check letter C is without an accompanying number, and in the name Gilfillan only the first "i" is dotted. On the back of the note the word "taxes" is plainly spelt "tares" and the word "Engraved" is spelt "Engravod." The color of the seal is brick red, it should be verging on brown. The foregoing salient points, if carefully noted, will for the present protect the public. While the note should not deceive careful handlers of money, especially when the geometric lathe-work is examined, yet among the hurried and careless, because of its fair appearance it may work great damage. It has been definitely ascertained that only two sets of Treasury numbers have been used on said certificates, viz., B1467X and B1487415X.

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By M. OWEN WARNS



Type I—"B" suffix



Type II—"B" prefix

The distinction of being the only National Bank to issue over a million type I "B" suffix \$5 notes belonged to the Chase National Bank of New York, N. Y. (now the Chase Manhattan Bank).

Serial numbers started with A000001A and ended with A999999A. The printing of the millionth note saw the "A" suffix changed to "B," the first number being A000001B and continued through F057756B for a total of 6,346,530 notes amounting to \$31,732,650.

The only other National Bank to top the million mark in issuing \$5 notes was the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco, Cal. However, these were type II serially numbered notes. They started with serial A000001 (no suffix letter) and ended with A999996, and continued from that point using the "B" prefix with B000001 through B172602. The total of "B" prefix notes was 1,172,598, amounting to \$5,862,990.

In passing we observe with interest that while the Bank of America issue 1,172,598 notes with the "B" prefix, this amount was 5,173,932 less than the 6,346,530 "B" suffix notes issued by the Chase National. At least six copies of the Bank of America "B" prefix notes have been reported, while only one note from the Chase National with the "B" suffix has been reported to date.

Our thanks to Lou Van Belkum for permitting use of his specimen for this article.

REFERENCE: *The National Bank Notes Issues of 1929-1935*, Warns, Huntoon, and Van Belkum, 1973.

SPECIMEN BANKNOTES

By C. W. HILL

(The following first appeared in and is reprinted here by courtesy of the British magazine COIN MONTHLY, July 1974 issue.)

NONE of the books written in recent years about paper money seems to have more than a sentence or two about specimen notes. These are notes which have word SPECIMEN pin-perforated in them or printed across their design. They are normally intended, when new notes are being introduced, for distribution to other banks or foreign ministries of finance which need to be informed of the issue, and they are also occasionally given to the press or government information services for publicity purposes. Sometimes the printers of banknotes apply the word "specimen" to proofs or to sample notes which illustrate the progress of production or serve as advertisements to prospective clients.

Specimens of postage stamps are similarly distributed, the overprint sometimes being accompanied by cancellation bars.

The attitude of philatelists to specimen stamps is curiously ambivalent. Some collectors reject them as not being normal postage stamps and so not suitable for inclusion in an orthodox collection. Other collectors favour them for precisely the same reason, that they are unusual and cannot be obtained over the post office counter in the normal way.

The prices of specimen stamps reflect this ambivalence. Generally speaking, specimens of old and valuable issues are cheaper than the normal stamps, while the converse is true of modern issues. Since the latter are usually obtainable without difficulty at a percentage above their face value, examples overprinted SPECIMEN are regarded as more desirable. Because they are more elusive, they are also more expensive.

A study of auction sales catalogues and dealer's price-lists seems to show that the same market considerations prevail in the case of banknotes. Judging by prices, it would appear that collectors prefer to have normal examples of the older issues, particularly those of the British local banks, rather than specimens of the same notes. On the other hand, modern notes overprinted SPECIMEN seem to command higher prices than normal examples, simply because they are less frequently offered.

One factor which must also be taken into consideration, however, is condition, as this has a market effect on bank-note prices. It may well be that specimen notes are, taken overall, in better condition than normal notes, because the former are more likely to have been filed for reference while the latter will probably have seen some circulation. This factor sometimes makes true comparisons difficult but tends to confirm my view of the matter. Given the choice of a normal old note in first class condition and a specimen of the same issue in the condition, the collector is likely to choose the normal rather than the specimen. But given a choice between a normal modern or current note in uncirculated condition and a specimen of the same issue in the same condition, the average collector is likely to choose the specimen. Determining the point in time at which old notes end and modern notes begin is the most difficult decision of all. Perhaps August 1914, when Britain introduced £1 and 10s Treasury notes to replace the sovereigns and half-sovereigns then in circulation, marks the watershed between old and modern.

WORLD NEWS AND NOTES

ANGOLA: A new series of five notes, all dated 24 Nov 1972, has been placed into circulation by Banco de Angola. The previous two series of notes, consisting of identical denominations, and almost identical sizes, have not been withdrawn. The portrait of Marechal Carmona adorns the fronts of all five denominations of the new series; Carmona is also the subject of the watermark of all five notes. Details: 20 Escudos, 130x63mm, red & multicolored, with *Gossypium Hirsutum* on the back; 50 Escudos, 135x67mm, green & mc, with another plant on the back; 100 Escudos, 142x70mm, chestnut brown & mc, with still another plant on the back; 500 Escudos, 150x75mm, blue & mc, with huts by a rock formation; and 1000 Escudos, 158x80mm, mauve & mc, with waterfalls and more flora and fauna on the back.

ARGENTINA: To go with the 50 and 500 Pesos reported in PM-50, Banco Central de la Republica Argentina has placed into circulation the 1000 Pesos of the series. Predominantly brown, the front of the 1000 P features the same aged portrait of General San Martin as the other two notes; the national coat-of-arms watermark and the 155x75mm size are also the same. Variety is tolerated on the backs: The 1000 Pesos depicts a palace with flag, with a monument in front of it.

BERMUDA has placed new \$20 and \$50 notes into circulation. These notes, dated 1 April 1974, are similar to the 1970 series, except that the title "Bermuda Government" has been replaced by "Bermuda Monetary Authority"; the new notes also have new signatures.

CAMEROON: The new 5000 Francs note sports a new title, "Republique Unie du Cameroun," replacing "Republique Federale du Cameroun." This is also the first time English has been incorporated. In fact, the English title, "United Republic of Cameroon" appears slightly smaller under French; denomination in English has also been added. A native and a rail-crane dominate the front of the 163x86mm, yellow & mc note, while a mask, a building on stilts, tower, etc., appear on the back. The watermark features a head of an antelope.

CANADA, on 3 June 1974, released the fourth of a series of new notes into circulation. The new \$1 note includes the engraved portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the front, just like the \$20 already in circulation, and the \$2 which will be issued later. The other two denominations of the new series are the \$5 and \$10. The new series of Canadian notes utilizes color more extensively than the 1954 series, and it also features higher relief of the engraved areas. The fronts depict the Canadian coat-of-arms in full color. The back of the \$1 note portrays Parliament Hill as seen from across the Ottawa River; the foreground features pulpwood activity, you know, a seeming "river" of logs floating down the actual river. (Info

courtesy of the Canadian Paper Money Society. For more info on this organization, write to the General Secretary: Mr. Jordon R. Bowcott, Box 35110, Station E, Vancouver, B C V6M 4G1 CANADA.)

EQUATORIAL AFRICA: While not a country, per se, it is an issuer of notes for various countries in, well, central Africa, or thereabouts. Also, there are relationships among many former French African Colonies, currency-wise, notably among several countries which now issue their own currency, as well as the **West African Monetary Union, Inc.** but I haven't yet untangled the situation to my satisfaction, and mention this here only for general information purposes. Equatorial Africa's "Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale" currently provides paper currencies for the following four countries:

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (Republique Centrafricaine)

CHAD (Republique du Tchad)

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) (Republique Populaire du Congo)

GABON (Republique Gabonaise)

Moreover, currencies with titles other than "Banque . . . Centrale" are legal tender in these four countries. Among them:

Afrique Francaise Libre

Caisse Centrale de la Francaise Libre
Caisse Centrale de la France d'Outre-Mer (Outre-Mer = Overseas)

Institut d'Emission de l'Afrique Equatoriale Francaise et du Cameroun
Banque Centrale Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale

Ah! Finally! The main characters of this entry are four new 5000 Francs notes, each having one of the four country names as titles on their respective fronts, while all have the same issuer's title "Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale" on their back sides. All four notes are yellow and multicolored, 163x86mm, and the back designs are all identical, not only to each other, but also to the **Cameroon 5000 Francs (q.v.!).** Also, all have the same antelope's head watermark. Variety is realized on the front sides, with various portraits and background subjects. Eventually, I imagine, each will be listed under the respective individual country.

GUINEA: Banque Centrale de Republique de Guinee notes, all with 1971 date, now circulate in that country. All four denominations contain the watermark of a dove. Details: 10 Syllis, 130x70mm, brown and multicolored, features a portrait of a man in modern business suit and glasses on the front, and workers carrying bunches of bananas down a path in a banana field; 25 Syllis, 143x78mm, dark brown &

mc, depicts a native in hooded blanket on the front, and a native herdsman among bovine animals on the back; 50 Syllis, 155x83mm, green & mc, has a man with hat and what appears to be a T-shirt on the front, while the back is dominated by a dam and associated long-view surrounding scenery; 100 Syllis, 170x92mm, violet & mc, has a portrait of a man in fancy ceremonial clothes on the front, and earth-moving heavy machinery on the back. The previous series, undated, but with a law date of 1 March 1960, and featuring President Toure, was demonetized in 1972. The current series, however, still retains the same law date in addition to the date, or more precisely, the year of issue.

ICELAND appears to be phasing out notes with the title "Landsbanki Islands-Sedlabankinn," and to be replacing them with the title "Sedlabanki Islands." The 500 and 1000 Kronur with the new title had appeared earlier; they also have the 5000 Kronur denomination with the new title, but I do not recall the existence of this denomination with the previous title. In any case, the new issue involved here, at this point in time, is the 100 Kronur with the new title. Basically, the design remains the same: The date of the law has been changed from 1957 to 1961, and there is a change in signatures, but President Sveinn Björnsson still shares the blue-green & mc front with a solitary church-type building, and the green back still features the desolate mountains, mounted shepherds, and a herd of you know what, who collectively seem to be posing for the camera. Incidentally, all the "worthless" money fans will be delighted to learn that all 5, 10, 50, 100, and 500 Kronur notes with law dates 1928 and 1957 were demonetized in 1972.

INDONESIA: Bank Indonesia is currently issuing only the series dated 1968 comprising of the following 11 denominations; 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000 and 10,000 Rupiah. All the notes in this series have a native boy at the left, and the national coat-of-arms on the front. Sizes vary in groups, while colors and back designs vary altogether. All Indonesian notes dated 1952 or earlier have been demonetized, and all other series, including the West Irian "set" of five notes, have been taken out of circulation.

LAOS: 100 Kip, 144 x 75mm, brown and multicolored, with watermark of a Tricephalic elephant and parasol with seven tiers; a portrait of a military officer shares the front with a building, while two oxen pulling an oxcart share the back with electrical power transmission-line towers. Also: 500 Kip, 164x82mm, red & mc, with watermark the same as on the 100 kip; the same officer, but this time he

by M. Tiitus

shares the front with similar corner perspective of a similar, yet subtly different, building; the back features a power dam.

MAURITANIA: Banque Centrale de Mauritanie recently issued the first three notes for this new note-issuing country. For details, please see PM-50. The purpose of this entry is to inform that Mauritania (like Togo, q.v.) no longer depends on the West African Monetary Union, q.v., for its paper currency, though I imagine that various notes will circulate concurrently, at least for the time being.

MOZAMBIQUE: Banco Nacional Ultramarino has issued new 100 and 1000 Escudos notes, dated in Lisbon on 23 May 1972, and measuring 150x80mm, and 170x85mm, respectively. Both contain a watermark of de Gago Coutinho. The front of the blue and multicolored 100 Escudos features a double portrait, you know, two people who certainly weren't photographed simultaneously, but nevertheless appear side-by-side; there's a word for this phenomenon in numismatics (for definition of "numismatics", consult your dictionary). The back of the 100 E contains a cameo of something which I can't figure out, and a portrait of somebody who looks somewhat like Churchill, but undoubtedly isn't. (Can I help it if the underexposed reproduction I am looking at has SPECIMEN right across the chap's face?) The back of the 1000 Escudos also has two men, in the cameo, one with either four eyes or goggles on top of his hat who is either carrying the other man in a sling, or giving him a ride in a motorcycle sidecar.

NORWAY: 10 Kroner, 1973, 123x65 mm, predominantly blue, is slightly smaller than the previous 10 Kroner note. A man with a hypnotic look and Norway's coat-of-arms appear on the front. The nation's two primary industries, shipping and fishing, are represented on the back with a ship and either a fisherman holding a net, or a statue of same.

SPAIN: As promised in PM-51, here are additional details on the new 500 Pesetas note dated 1971. Front: Portrait of de Jacinto Verdaguer at right, blue and multicolored. Back: View of a section of a town nestled among mountains. The watermark of the 144x86mm note is that of the portrait subject.

TOGO: Like Mauritania, q.v., this country no longer is listed among the countries that the **West African Monetary Union** issues paper currency for. However, I have not yet seen any new issues which would qualify as exclusively Togo's (Togoan?).

TUNISIA issued new 1/2, 1, and 5 Dinars notes, dated 3-8-1972, sometime in 1973. All have the portrait of Presi-

dent Bourguiba at the right on the front; the Pres is also the watermark subject. The 1/2 Dinar measures 140x70mm, is brown and multicolored, and features a rooftop view of a city and harbor. The 1 Dinar is 150x75 mm, mauve & mc, with a girl in native dress, albeit without face veil, on the back. The 5 Dinars, 160x80 mm, green & mc, features a superposition of various buildings & ruins, and cacti. The front of the 5 Dinars contains something meriting special mention: It is an architectural product akin to the Houston Astrodome. (How's this for a super-narrow collecting specialty: Climate controlled stadia?)

WEST AFRICAN MONETARY UNION.

Comments similar to those found at the beginning of the **EQUATORIAL AFRICA** entry, q.v., are appropriate here. No new notes have been issued, but "Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale" has recently dropped Mauritania and Togo from among its wards, retaining the following five:

DAHOMEY (Dahomey)
IVORY COAST (Cote d'Ivoire)
NIGER (Niger)
SENEGAL (Senegal)
UPPER VOLTA (Haute Volta)

Currencies with titles other than "Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale" are legal tender in these five countries. Among them:

Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale
Institut d'Emission de l'Afrique Occidentale Francaise et du Togo
Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest

Literature

SECURITY PRINTERS, published by CCRT, compiled/coordinated by R. H. Rathjen. Check Collectors Round Table, as most SPMC members know, is an organization devoted to checks and related syngraphic items, founded several years ago by Robert G. Flaig of Cincinnati (a city whose other claim to fame is Johnny Bench). Almost since its inception, CCRT has enjoyed substantial growth, relatively speaking, considering the newness of the hobby, attributed in no small part to the interesting and chatty quarterly, "The Check List," produced by the tireless founder.

"Security Printers" is the first non-periodical publication of CCRT. The 21-page study, pre-punched for 3-ring binders, lists four categories of security paper items: Checks, drafts, deposit certificates, etc. . . . Colonial, Continental, and Fractional currencies and scrip . . . Stocks & bonds, and . . . State and federal bonds, revenues, stamps, warrants, and ration material. Essentially, this is a highly systematic listing of printers, listed alphabetically by firm name, including the firm address, dates of first and last produced items when available, and including a letter-coded reference as to the type

of documents produced. The earliest date I noted was 1702.

The booklet has been distributed as a free bonus to all members. Non-members may order the booklet for \$2.00 (\$2.50 to Canada; \$3.00 to overseas).

Further info re CCRT is available from the Membership Secretary: Larry Adams, 969 Boone Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036.

STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD

PAPER MONEY, by Albert Pick, will be marketed by Krause Publications Inc., through a cooperative publishing venture with Ernst Battenberg Verlag, Munich, the publishers of previously issued continent catalogs by Mr. Pick. Since the subject matter will be confined to official and/or government issues, "currencies" would better serve the title than "money" . . . ah, the inertia of language and its users! With the first edition scheduled for the market early in 1975, all (!) currencies of the world, since 1900 and sometimes even earlier, will be included, and that means also USA, Canada, Germany, etc., for which highly specialized catalogs already exist. Still, the idea has great merit, even if the areas which collectors are still thirsting for have been reduced to a pittance (Africa, parts of SE Asia, Russia, and some colonies). There is something to be said, you see, for having everything neatly in a single volume. Valuations in this extensively illustrated catalog will be given in USA funds, for two degrees of condition: F-VF and Unc for modern issues, etc., and VG and VF for rarities. As is usual with such initial efforts, the first couple editions may be rapidly replaced by subsequent—"improved"—editions. Although I have been asked to be on the panel of so-called professionals (a misnomer since professionals receive salaries, commissions or fees) who help with valuations, as a collector above all else, I hope the publisher will exercise wisdom and planning, and not resort to such rapid planned obsolescence as he did with the first edition of "Standard Catalog of World Coins." Collectors' budget priorities lean toward notes—we are not book collectors—books are nice, but strictly secondary.

SVENSKA MYNTHANDBOKEN, Third Edition, by Olof J. Andersin, et al. Essentially a catalog of Swedish coins, this book does have a nice section on Swedish paper currencies, 1859 to date, and some great illustrations which compensate the owner who doesn't maneuver in Swedish. Priced at 16.50 Kronor (check current exchange rate), the book is available from: Lembit AB, 141 02 Huddinge 2, SWEDEN

People

ALLEN NEW CCRT PRES

Congratulations to Professor H. Don Allen, Truro Nova Scotia, for being

named president of Check Collectors Round Table! And all this without any bloodshed, or Nixinger flying to Geneva! Prof. Allen replaces Bob Flaig, founder and first president, who resigned to be able to devote more time

to publishing "The Check List," the CCRT quarterly journal. Among his varied syngraphic accomplishments, Prof. Allen served as the second president of the International Bank Note Society (Mr. Jimmie N. Law-

rence, South Africa, whom most people think of as the first pres of IBNS, due to the length of his service, was actually third; the first was the late Dr. Walter M. Loeb).

Paging Through Yesteryear

Five Bad Twenties

(Whether the following amusing story is fiction or fact would be difficult to prove at this late date but it does give some insight into the quality of expertise which is always available. The story, quoted from a Chicago newspaper, was distributed by the Western Newspaper Union as pre-cast filler type for use by weekly newspapers. This is how it appeared in the April 29, 1910, issue of the Sykeston (North Dakota) *Tribune*.—Forrest W. Daniel.)

A noted lawyer of one of the southern states, famous not only for his brilliant mind and legal ability, but also for his rigid code of honesty, used to tell this story on himself:

Soon after the Civil War the judge was called on to defend a man accused of passing counterfeit money. The old lawyer, after investigating the matter and satisfying himself that the man was innocent of any intent to do wrong and had only paid out money which he had received in good faith, undertook the case. When the case came up for trial the jury was so impressed by Judge _____'s plea for his client and his explanation of the circumstances that a verdict of not guilty was rendered without delay.

The acquitted man was very grateful to Judge _____ and, after thanking him profusely for getting him out of the ugly scrape, said:

"Judge, I'll never forget what you've done for me, and some day I hope to be able to prove my gratitude. But the only thing I can do now is to pay your fee, and I'll pay whatever you ask. How much is it?"

"Well, I think about \$1,000 will be fair," replied the judge.

"That's fair enough, sir," agreed the client, "but, judge, the only money I've got is the same kind of money that I have just been prosecuted for spending. Some of that money is good and some of it is the counterfeit that was worked off on me, and I don't know t'other from which. Now, I will pay you \$1,500 in the bills that I have got, and you do the best you can with it."

As there seemed nothing else to do, the judge agreed to this, and the

client paid him the \$1,500 in bills and left him.

The judge took the \$1,500 to his bank and explained the circumstances to the cashier and asked him to take out the bills which he as an expert pronounced good. The cashier did so, and the judge deposited the accepted bills to his credit, and then, taking the package of doubtful money to another bank, he made the same explanation and request of the cashier, the bank receiving on deposit the money which, as experts, they pronounced good.

"And do you know," said the judge, "after I had visited six banks I had got rid of all the money except five twenty-dollar bills, which all the banks agreed were counterfeit, and my fee in the case, instead of being the \$1,000 which I originally charged the man netted me \$1,400, and I've always had a suspicion that if there had been a few more experts in the town I would have got rid of those last five twenty dollar bills."

"What became of the five bad twenties?" some one asked the judge.

"I'm not sure," replied the old lawyer. "My wife asked me for them, and shortly afterward she made a trip to Washington. When she returned she showed me a brand new hundred dollar bill, which she said she got at the United States treasury. But I never asked her any questions. I knew the treasury department had experts too."—Chicago *Record-Herald*.

Paper Money Preferable to Gold Coin

(Collectors of Canadian tokens are familiar with several tokens which bear the legend "Pure Copper Preferable to Paper," inferring that the intrinsic value of the copper in a penny or half penny token is greater than the speculative value of many of the bank notes and merchants' scrip notes which served as money in the provinces. Paper money long passed at a discount from silver or gold in the United States. But times change. The following syndicated filler appeared in the Sykeston

with Forrest Daniel

(North Dakota) *Tribune* on January 3, 1908. The headline reads "Why bankers don't like gold coins and prefer to handle paper."—Forrest W. Daniel)

"Of the different kinds of American money now in circulation the gold coins of all denominations are the most disliked in my business," said a prominent New York banker.

"Take the greenback, a silver or a gold certificate or a national bank note to your bank and it is received and placed to your credit without a moment's delay. No so with gold. A few days ago a gentleman brought to our bank upward of \$3,000 in gold of different denominations and was much provoked because we would not receive it and give him credit with the amount the face of the coin represented. This we could not do because the law requires that gold shall be redeemed only at its actual value. Coins carried in the pocket for any length of time naturally lose something by abrasion—probably but a fractional part of a cent on a ten dollar piece, but it is a loss nevertheless—and therefore bankers cannot give credit for gold deposits until the coin shall have been weighed. In the case mentioned my friend took his gold to the subtreasury and was compelled to wait nearly an hour before he could get notes for it.

"Every coin had to be passed through the scales, and after the weighing process had been completed three of the coins—two five dollar pieces and a ten dollar piece—were returned to him as short in weight. Before returning short weight coins the department stamps on the face of each coin a cross. The owner is either left to send the coins to the United States mint for redemption or again put them into circulation. Eventually the coins with crosses on their faces will go to the mint and be redeemed at their actual value. In many instances there may not be more than several cents' shortage on \$50 worth of coins. Business men, however, naturally object to the inconvenience and get rid of their gold as fast as possible."—New York Press

(A question: Are any of these cross-marked gold coins held in modern collections?—FWD)

PAPER MONEY MARKET REPORT

Action at Auction

(All descriptions and summaries are taken from the auctioneer's publications.)

Stanley Gibbons Auctions, Sale of April 24, 1974, London, England.

World Paper Money

(Prices in pounds sterling)

19th CENTURY PRINTER'S PROOFS

	Est. Value	
Great Britain. Specimen Proof of the 'Plan for preventing the Forgery of Banknotes submitted to the Bankers'. Printed by Perkins, Fairman & Heath VF	£40	36
Scotland—Commercial Bank of Scotland, Proof Cheque for the Standard Life Assurance Company, 18—. Printed in blue on white. Also a Proof Cheque, for the same branch, printed in black, 18— F	30	24
Ireland—The National Bank. Proof notes for £1, £3 and £5, Dublin, 1879 1871 and 1875 respectively. The £1 is hole-cancelled. Some pencil markings. Printed by Perkins Bacon VF	150	115

AUSTRIA

Amstetten, Anti-Semetic notgeld. 10, 20 and 50 heller, 16/4/1920 VF	12	9
Allied Military Currency, 50 groschen, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Schilling. Series of 1944 VF—EF	20	14

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

West African Currency Board, £5/100 shillings, 26th April 1954 nearly EF	20	16
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BULGARIA

50 gold Leva notes. Obverse and Reverse sides printed separately. Hole-cancelled. Previously mounted along one edge otherwise EF	30	19
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CANADA

Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road. Lower Canada, Half sheet of three notes; 7½d. 15d. and 2/6d. (Half a Dollar), Montreal, 1st August 1837 EF	35	25
Distillerie De St. Denis, note for 30 sous (One Shilling and Threepence), 9th October 1837. Handsigned good F	25	18
The International Bank of Canada, One Dollar, September 15th 1858. Handsigned. No. 13129 fair	20	16
The Bank of Montreal, \$5, Montreal, 2nd January 1923 F	15	10

CHILE

Banco Central de Chile, 1,000 pesos, 10.3.1937 and 1,000 pesos, 28.11.1945 good F—VF	21	15
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CHINA

Wan I Ch'uan Bank: A small commercial bank which operated in Peking and Tientsin, notes for 5 & 10 dollars, 1905 EF	18	19
The Chip Yah Bank, Swatow, 1914, \$5 (equal to 50 Hao Yang local currency). Issued by a commercial monetary shop in the Swatow		

area. Obverse bears vignette of the port of Swatow good EF	25	18
Domestic Military Bond for \$100, issued by the Military Government of China, 1st October 1917 VF	15	10

COLOMBIA

Banco De Santander, 1, 5 and 10 Pesos, 1st June 1873. Unissued. Reverses bear the inscription 'Expedido conforme al Decreto del Gobierno Provisional, No. 6, de 6 de Enero de 1900' good F	50	36
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DENMARK

Note for One Rigsdaler Courant, Copenhagen, 1804. Handsigned. Printed in black on pale blue nearly VF	36	27
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EGYPT

The National Bank of Egypt, £E100, 1948 about F	60	35
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ETHIOPIA

State Bank of Ethiopia, \$500 'Specimen' (Two halves), 1961 UNC	85	68
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FIJI

Overprinted Issue, on Reserve Bank of New Zealand £1, 1st August 1934. 'Government of Fiji—£1 One Pound £1—This Note is Legal Tender in Fiji Only' nearly F	30	33
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FINLAND

Finlands Bank, 20 Markkaa, 1898 good F ...	25	19
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FRANCE

Domaines Nationaux, Assignat for 25 livres, Serie 620. Law of 16th December 1791 good F	12	16
Mandat Territorial, 25 Frs., sheet of four impressions from Series 4 and a single note from Series 8. All handsigned VF	25	26
Pétain Type, 'Winter Help' set for internees, World War II; 50c., 2, 5, 10 and 20 Francs EF	20	15

FRENCH COLONIES—NEW HEBRIDES

Nouméa. Banque de L'Indochine, 5 Frs. Free French Issue about F	18	14
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GERMANY

Allied Military Currency, 1,000 Mark, Series of 1944 good EF	60	40
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GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Deutsch Ostafrikanische Bank, 5, 10, 50 and 100 Rupien, Daressalam, 15 Juni 1905 fair ..	23	19
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GREAT BRITAIN (TREASURY NOTES)

1st Issue Bradbury £1 (T4), No. 095054 VF ..	30	38
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GREAT BRITAIN (BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES)

£50 Harvey (B205), 18th December 1918. No. 39761 F	90	60
£50 Mahon (B213), 20th July 1926. No. 96757 VF	80	75

GREAT BRITAIN—ENGLISH PRIVATE BANKS

Child & Co., note for £9.12s. This was the first private bank in England to issue printed notes and its history can be traced back to the Goldsmiths of Elizabeth I. (Most of the Royal Accounts were at this bank.) Dated 1805, and handsigned, a rare item good F	60	80
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GREAT BRITAIN—SCOTLAND

North of Scotland Bank Limited, £5, Aberdeen 1st March 1928 F	15	17
The Stirling Banking Company, note for Five Pounds Sterling, dated 12th October 1818. Handsign VG	28	22

GREAT BRITAIN—GUERNSEY

The States of Guernsey, 5/-, 25th March 1941. No. 2168 fair	25	18
The States of Guernsey, £1, 1st January 1943. No. 2355 F	38	28

GREAT BRITAIN—JERSEY

States of Jersey, W.W.II 10/-, No. 19036 nearly EF	28	23
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GREAT BRITAIN—ISLE OF MAN

Ramsey & Isle of Man Bank, £1, unissued, 18—. Repaired but very attractive fair	80	54
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GREECE (CASSA MEDITERRANEA)

W.W.II Italian Issue for Greece, 1,000 Drachme VF	28	18
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GREECE (IONIAN ISLANDS)

Italian World War II Issue for the Ionian Islands, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Drachme. Very scarce EF	55	44
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GREECE

Political Committee of the National Liberation 25 Drachme, dated 5th June 1944 F	25	23
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GUATEMALA

El Banco Colombiano, 1 Peso, 17th April 1900, hinge marks on reverse, otherwise good VF	25	16
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ISRAEL

State of Israel, 50 and 100 prutot, 1952. First signature type scarce F	15	16
Bank of Israel, £110 and £150, 1955 UNC	42	36
Kiryat Chain, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 250 and 500 prutot. Camp notes used in the local restaurant EF	18	12
Masada, Camp notes for 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Agorot and 1, 3 and 5 Israeli Pounds. Used in the camp's Tourist Restaurant good VF	20	17
Meshek (Settlement) Jagur, 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 Agorot and £11, undated F-VF	18	13

ITALY

Banco Di Santo Spirito Di Roma, note for 4 Scudi, 1795. Also Republica Romana, 1798-99, Assegnati note for 10 Paoli. Corner damage otherwise F	20	13
Torino, Biglietti delle Finanze, 50 Lire 1799 about EF	35	33
President Garibaldi "Fund raising" note of 1861, unissued but with Brescia hand stamp. See Mini 254. Extremely rare (RRR). With descriptive leaflet in Italian. Mounted on card otherwise good VF	250	320

LAOS

Pathet Lao (Communist) 2nd Issue, following the battle of the "Plain of Jars". Values of 100, 200 and 500 kip. Scarce F good VF	15	14
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LIBERIA

Republic of Liberia, One Dollar, Monrovia, February 18 1864. Handsign. Very scarce. Small hole. Fair	50	38
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Treasury Department, Monrovia, "Good For" \$49-34, 1869. Handsign VF	60	42
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NORWAY

Note for 6 Rigsbank Skilling, Christiania, 1814. Handsign VG	16	16
Steffans Note. Emergency W.W.II issue by Col. W. Steffans, under authority from the Bank of Norway. These notes only circulated for two weeks. 10 Krone, Voss, 14th April 1940. Very rare F	95	100
Narvik Sparebank, note for 5 Kr., dated Narvik, 15th May 1940. These notes were used to pay soldiers as well as civilians. Very rare nearly EF	70	50

PALESTINE

Palestine Currency Board, One Palestine Pound, Jerusalem, 1st January 1944 EF	18	22
Palestine Currency Board, £5, Jerusalem, 1st January 1944 F	22	17
The Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd., 500 mls, £1, £5 and £10, 1948 F—about EF	21	16

PARAGUAY

El Tesoro Nacional, 2 and 4 pesos, handsign. War of Annihilation issues, 1864-70 F	22	15
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SOUTH AFRICA

Boer War. Women's Laager (Camp) Pass. No. 46. 'Available for One Day only. To be given up on return'. Scarce EF	30	24
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SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas), 10/-, 2nd January 1951. No. 214691 nearly VF	40	29
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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia Currency Board, 5/-, 1st October 1945 (large type) nearly F	18	14
Southern Rhodesia Currency Board, 10/-, 15th March 1946. No. 099, 639 good F	25	18

SPAIN

Printer's Proof in sepia showing a seated woman before an industrial scene. Each corner carries the denomination '25'. Laureate head watermark good VF	20	13
Ajuntamento de Barcelona, set of five notes EF	30	23
El Banco De Espana, 50 pesetas, 1902 Printer's Proof sheet, bearing four impressions, in black nearly EF	45	34

SPANISH COLONIES (CUBA)

El Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba, 5 pesos, 15.5.1896, 15.2.1897 and the 'Plata' overprint type good VF—EF	12	8
El Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba, 10 pesos, Havana, 15th May 1896. Two notes, one with the 'Plata' (Silver) overprint good VF	18	12

SWEDEN

Riksbens Standers Bank, 20 Riksdaler, unissued, 182— EF	45	35
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VENEZUELA

Banco Mercantil Y Agricola. Proofs for 10, 20 and 100 Bolivares. Undated EF	60	40
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YUGOSLAVIA

National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 10,000 Dinar, 6th September 1936. Very rare EF	100	75
Prisoner of War Camp (W.W.II), 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 dinars nearly EF	18	13

Almanzar's Coins of the World, Inc., Sale of April 26-27, 1974, Houston, Texas.

Among the paper money lots were 54 specimen and trial color notes which sold at an average price range of \$80.

Although many of the notes included parts of the British world and Europe, the selection of Latin American notes dominated the auction. The top money-getter was Lot No. 91, a Mexican Banco De Hidalgo specimen set made up of 50 centavos, 1, 5, 10 Pesos of 1883. The set of four notes sold for \$650.

Lot No. 64, a complete set of pre-Castro 1 Peso notes of the 20th century, Series 1934 to 1960, once subject of an article entitled "Cuban Paper Money 1 Peso Note Series 1934 to 1960" in Paper Money No. 43, sold for \$275.

Among the offerings were two early notes of Ecuador and Venezuela. The Ecuador was Lot No. 67, Banco Particular De Descuento I Circulacion De Guayaquil, 10 Pesos note dated 23 de Diciembre de 1862. Notes of this bank are suspected to be the rarest of any bank of Ecuador since it redeemed all of its notes and issued very few. Pick's catalog, in fact, does not price the 10 Sucre note, but lists it as rare. This lot went at \$260. The Venezuelan note, Lot No. 133, 5 Pesos Banco Nacional De Venezuela, December 6 de 1841, sold for \$255 in just barely About Very Good condition.

Among the specimen and trial color notes of Latin America, the colorful specimens of Costa Rica and Honduras were highly contested on the floor. Lot No. 57, Banco Nacional De Costa Rica, 100 Colones, black on multicolor, a statue of an ancient god in center, reverse reddish-brown with ceremonial altar of the Guetar culture, the god of the rain and its attributes, sold for \$165. Lot No. 58, 2 Colones similar to P103, but grey and green underprint instead of brown, with famous painting of Mona Lisa in center, sold for \$200.

Honduras notes, Lot No. 83, a specimen 10 Lempiras, brown on multicolor, Indian with bow and arrow at left, sold for \$115; Lot No. 86, again El Banco De Honduras, 50 Centavos, 27 de Mayo de 1922, mission in center, head of steer at left, went for \$125.

Specimen notes of Bolivia did not fall behind the others in popularity. Specimen color trials, 100 Bolivianos 1928, sold for \$132; 500 Bolivianos for \$165; and 1000 Bolivianos for \$220.

Lot No. 1, a specimen of Angola, Banco De Angola, 1000 Angolares, sold for \$190. An unsigned note of Cape of Good Hope Bank 5 Shillings Sterling, dated 182-for Ebdon & Company, sold for \$140.

Mayflower Coin Auctions, Inc., Sale of June 22, 1974, Boston, Mass.**FRACTIONAL CURRENCY**

	Est. Value	
Fractional Currency Shield Fr. 1383 Pink Background , complete shield framed, few horizontal folds but otherwise remarkably clean and fresh, historical item and extremely rare on pink background.	\$3000.00	\$3800.00
3c Fr. 1226 Light background, new. . .	25.00	40.00
3c Fr. 1226 as above, complete full uncut sheet (25), small stain and light vertical folds between notes, otherwise crisp and clean, rare.	600.00	375.00
50c Fr. 1356 Red reverse, with surcharge "S-2-6-4", fibre paper, autographed signatures of Colby and		

Spinner, Crisp uncirculated **rarity**, one of the finest known. 350.00 425.00

THE BANK of the UNITED STATES

\$1000 Crisp signed note, dated Dec. 15, 1840, with usual repayment schedules stamped on reverse. Ex. fine, scarce.	125.00	160.00
\$2000 Another crisp note, dated Dec. 15 1840, signed with usual repayment schedules stamped on reverse. Ex. fine, rare.	200.00	180.00
\$5000 Signed note, dated Dec. 15, 1840, usual repayment schedule stamped on reverse, several folds but still Very Fine and ex. rare.	250.00	475.00

DEMAND NOTES OF 1861

\$5 Fr. 1 Payable at New York , fresh and bright colors, lightly folded, still Ex. Fine and rare. Catalogues as very good \$450.	1,500.00	1,100.00
219 \$5 Fr. 2 Payable at Philadelphia , another fresh note with good colors, some folds but extremely pleasing and rare. Catalogue VG for \$425. . .	1,250.00	1,300.00
221 \$5 Fr. 3 Payable at Boston , lightly folded but good colors and again certainly Very Fine. Catalogues VG for \$500.	1,500.00	1,000.00

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

\$1 Fr. 37a Series 1917, Burke and Elliott, signatures reversed , crisp uncirculated.	135.00	160.00
\$5 Fr. 63 Series 1863, similar to above note but issued by both A.B.N. and National Bank Note Co. , one serial number. Uncirculated and rare.	200.00	425.00
\$5 Fr. 86 Series 1907, Napier and Thompson, rare signature combination , choice very fine.	225.00	160.00
\$10 Fr. 95 Series 1863 , Chittenden and Spinner, second obligation , one serial number. A very attractive note although several pinholes and slight soiling from circulation, still very fine plus.	200.00	150.00
\$20 Fr. 127 Series 1869 , Allison and Spinner, crisp uncirculated note , ex. rare type and in great demand.	1,350.00	1,500.00
\$100 Fr. 166 Series 1862 , Chittenden and Spinner, a remarkable circulated note with several Treasury punch marks to indicate Counterfeit. Accompanied by original letter signed Spinner and dateline "Treasury of the United States, March 31, 1864". The text of the letter refers to the counterfeit note returned herewith, "it is a very dangerous affair, and I hope you will be able to arrest the fellows who are engaged in the issuing of them." Certainly an interesting and probably the most historical item in this whole collection. Rare.	2,000.00	475.00

COMPOUND INTEREST TREASURY NOTES

\$10 Fr. 190 Colby and Spinner, August 15, 1864, Certainly one of the finest of these notes in existence without any trace of oxidation or deterioration as is usually found. Strictly Extra Fine. Catalogues as a Fine only at \$1250.	2,500.00	2,000.00
\$50 Fr. 192 Chittenden and Spinner, July 15, 1864, stamped "Counterfeit"		

three times with acid ink that has eaten through the paper. Still a remarkable historical item that has seen circulation as a genuine note. Rare. 750.00 180.00

\$20 Fr. 197 April 1864 Chittenden and Spinner. Fine to Very Fine and certainly of the **highest rarity**. While this note has a few tiny marginal tears and creases, it is without doubt a real beauty to be deeply cherished by its new owner. Catalogues as a Fine only at \$2000. This note is worth and should realize in excess of 3,500.00 3,700.00

\$10 Fr. 214 Scofield and Gilfillan 1879, large red seal, portrait of Franklin upper left, denomination at upper right. Catalogues Fine at \$750 but this note is **strictly uncirculated**, rare 2,250.00 3,400.00

SILVER CERTIFICATES

\$1 Fr. 224 Series 1896, Tillman and Morgan, **Educational Note**, new and crisp 130.00 290.00

\$2 Fr. 247 Series 1896, Tillman and Morgan, the **Educational series**, light vertical fold, very fine plus 250.00 190.00

\$2 Fr. 248 Series 1896, Bruce and Roberts, the **Educational note**, uncirculated beauty 400.00 650.00

\$5 Fr. 268 Series 1896, Tillman and Morgan, the **Educational Series**, crisp uncirculated, rare 425.00 700.00

\$5 Fr. 270 Series 1896, Lyons and Roberts, another **Educational note**, light vertical fold, still an attractive note about uncirculated rare 350.00 400.00

\$5 Fr. 282 Series 1923, Speelman and White, the so-called "Porthole" note, crisp uncirculated. 225.00 300.00

\$10 Fr. 289 Series 1880, Bruce and Wyman, uncirculated, rare 550.00 1,150.00

TREASURY OR COIN NOTES

\$1 Fr. 352 Series 1891, cut sheet of **four notes in serial sequence**, 4 pieces uncirculated 500.00 575.00

\$20 Fr. 372 Series 1890, Rosecrans and Huston, a real gem flawless note in **crisp uncirculated condition**. **Low serial number A5**. Certainly one of the highlights of this collection and worth a bid considerably in excess of catalogue 1,500.00 4,800.00

\$10 Fr. 367 Series 1890, Rosecrans and Nebeker, **crisp uncirculated gem**, large brown seal 625.00 775.00

NATIONAL BANK NOTES—FIRST CHARTER PERIOD

\$1 Fr. 380 **Original Series**, Colby and Spinner, Naumkeag National 250.00 575.00

\$1 Fr. 382 **Original Series**, Allison and Spinner, The Montebau National Bank of California, Mo., **crisp uncirculated**, rare, without charter number 250.00 400.00

\$1 Fr. 383 **Series 1875**, Allison and New, the Home National Bank of Milford, Mass., uncirculated 250.00 375.00

\$2 Fr. 387 **Original Series**, Colby and Spinner, the Hartford National Bank of Hartford, Ct. This is the famous **Lazy Deuce** note, **crisp uncirculated** 900.00 1,200.00

\$5 Fr. 394 **Original Series**, Chittenden and Spinner, the First National Bank of Worcester, Mass., some pin-holes but still fresh and very fine plus 200.00 260.00

\$5 Fr. 399 **Original Series**, Jeffries and Spinner, the First National Bank

of Marseilles, Ills. **crisp uncirculated**, rare 325.00 550.00

\$5 Fr. 404 Series 1875, Schofield and Gilfillan, the Green County National Bank of Carrollton, Ills., **uncirculated** 325.00 350.00

SECOND CHARTER PERIOD—BROWN BACKS

\$5 Fr. 474 Tillman and Morgan, the National Bank of Orange County at Chelsea, Vt., **two notes** with consecutive numbers both Ex. fine 150.00 525.00

\$10 Fr. 480 Bruce and Wyman, the First National Bank of Newport, N. H., **three notes cut from same sheet**, A, B, and C, crisp uncirculated 375.00 800.00

THIRD ISSUE—BLUE SEALS—DENOMINATION SPELLED OUT A SPECTACULAR MATCHED PAIR OF DOUBLE DENOMINATION NOTES

\$10 Obverse, \$20 Reverse Double Denomination Note, signed Lyons and Roberts, the First National Bank of Barry, Ills. A fantastic and extremely rare error note in new condition. Ex Grinnell collection 5,000.00 4,600.00

\$20 Obverse, \$10 Reverse. Double Denomination Note as above. The companion piece, same bank and signatures, truly a remarkable pair, impossible to duplicate to-day, also in new condition. Rarity 5,000.00 5,000.00

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKNOTES

\$1 Fr. 735 Teehee-Burke, Cook-Young, Minneapolis, **choice very fine note, star number, rarity** 600.00 510.00

\$2 Obverse, \$1 Reverse, **DOUBLE DENOMINATION**, Chicago Federal Reserve Bank Note. Has seen some circulation but is in very fine plus condition. **A spectacular error note of the highest rarity** 4,500.00 2,600.00

\$500 Fr. 1132 Burke-Glass, Boston, crisp uncirculated, rare — 1,600.00

NATIONAL GOLD BANK NOTES OF CALIFORNIA

\$5 Fr. 1136 Allison and Spinner, the **First National Gold Bank of San Francisco**, beautifully preserved for this rare issue, has been folded but much superior to most, catalogues VG for \$425 800.00 1,050.00

\$5 Fr. 1136 Another as above, **same bank and signatures**, not quite as fresh as the above note but still above average for this series and in great demand. Better than very good 600.00 500.00

REGULAR ISSUES—AUTOGRAPHED SIGNATURES

\$1 Fr. 28 Series 1880, Scofield and Gilfillan with additional autographed signature of **Gilfillan**, uncirculated 50.00 55.00

\$1 Fr. 29 Series 1880, Bruce and Gilfillan with additional autographed signature of **Gilfillan**, uncirculated 50.00 62.50

\$1 Fr. 35 Series 1880, Tillman and Morgan with additional autographed signature of **Morgan**, uncirculated 70.00 65.00

\$1 Fr. 350 Series 1891, Rosecrans and Nebeker with additional autographed signature of John Burke, a later Treasurer of the United States, about uncirculated 100.00 70.00

\$1 Fr. 350 Series 1891, Rosecrans and Nebeker with additional autographed

signature of John Whelsey, Asst. Treas., uncirculated	125.00	100.00
\$1 Fr. 352 Series 1891, Bruce and Roberts with additional autographed signature of Roberts , uncirculated	125.00	130.00
\$2 Fr. 757 Series 1918, Teehee-Burke, Baxter-Fancher, Cleveland, with autographed signatures of both Baxter and Fancher , uncirculated	110.00	95.00
\$20 Fr. 823 Series 1918, Elliot-Burke, Bell-Wellborn, Atlanta, with autographed signature of Jack Dempsey on reverse. Well circulated but still interesting	—	62.50

SMALL-SIZE SILVER CERTIFICATES

\$10 Fr. 1700 Series 1933, serial number 00000014A . Probably the rarest of all the small size notes, light folds but still extremely fine	1,500.00	1,350.00
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FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

\$20 Series 1969-A, a remarkable Error Note , without Treasury seal, serial numbers, etc. Has been in circulation, but still a spectacular and rare showpiece	200.00	235.00
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GOLD CERTIFICATES

\$20 Fr. 2402 Series 1928, crisp uncirculated	100.00	85.00
\$100 Fr. 2405 Series 1928, crisp uncirculated	300.00	275.00
\$100 Gold Bond, Liberty Loan of 1917, signed Teehee and McAdoo, due June 1947 with all 57 coupons attached, payable in gold, folded to pocket size, scarce.	500.00	410.00

(Dealers are invited to submit sale catalogs and lists of prices realized to the Editor for inclusion in future issues.)



WANTED OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY

(Bank Notes, Script, Warrants, Drafts)
of the AMERICAN WEST

Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado; Dakota, Deseret, Indian, Jefferson Territories!

Cash paid, or fine Obsolete Paper traded.

Have Proof notes from most states, individual rarities, seldom seen denominations, Kirtlands, topicals; Colonial, Continental; CSA, Southern States notes and bonds. Also have duplicate Western rarities for advantageous trade.

JOHN J. FORD, JR. P. O. BOX 33, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y. 11571

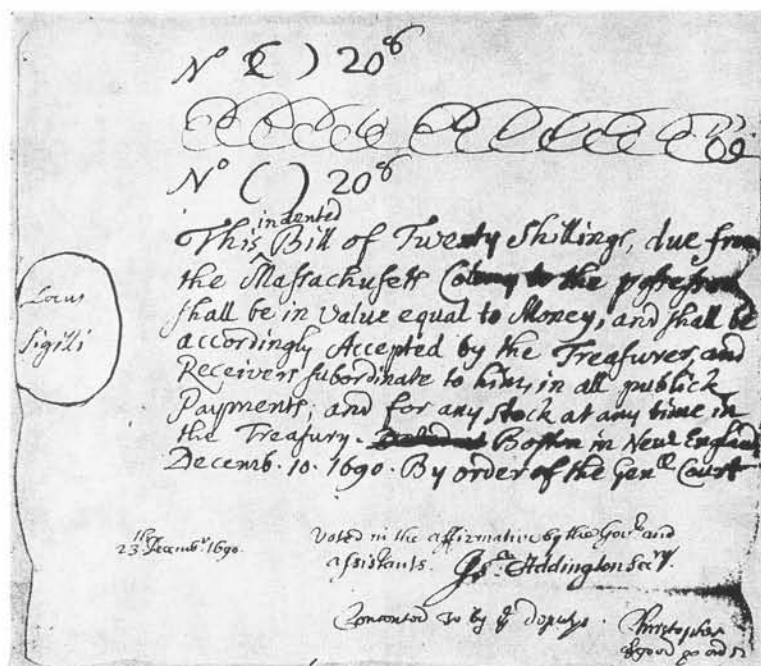
FLORIDA NOTES**WANTED****ALL SERIES***Also*

**A Good Stock
Of Notes
Available**

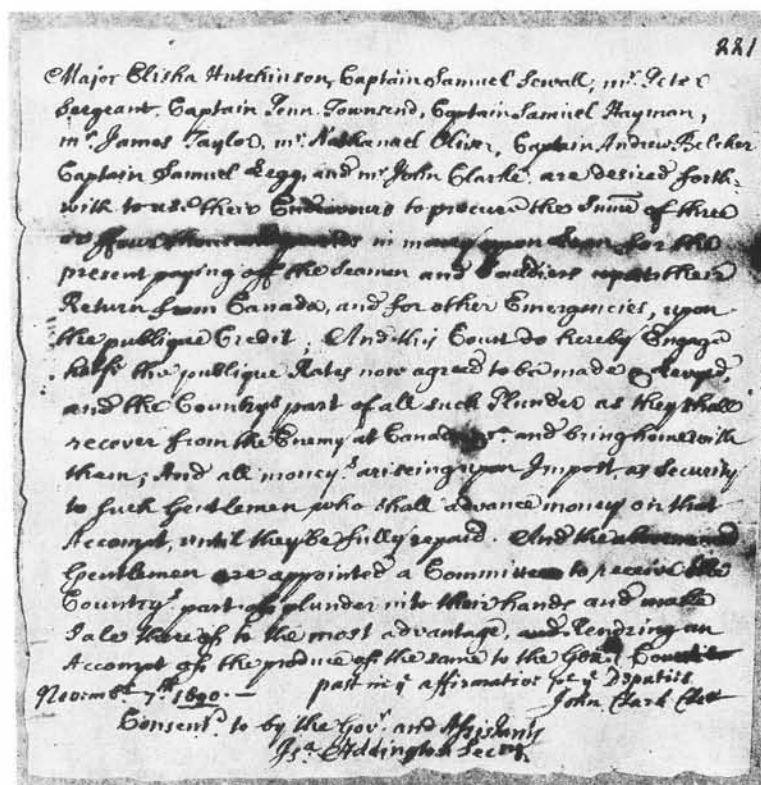
**WARREN HENDERSON**

P. O. BOX 1358, VENICE, FLA. 33595

Authorization to Print First American Paper Money



Original rough design for the 1690 notes



Original manuscript of the committee report recommending issuance of the notes

TOM Fitzgerald (SPMC 3179), specialist in Colonial and Continental currency, has submitted the text of the authorization to print the first American paper money—£7,000 in indented Colony or Old Charter Bills approved Dec. 10, 1690 to pay military expenses for an action against Canada. Preceding the order is the following report of a committee designated to make arrangements for the issuance.

Major Elisha Hutchinson, Captain Samuel Sewall, Mr. Peter Sergeant, Captain Penn Townshend, Captain Samuel Hayman, Mr. James Taylor, Mr. Nathanael Oliver, Captain Andrew Belcher, Captain Samuel Legg, and Mr. John Clarke are desired forthwith to use their endeavours to procure the sume of three or Four thousand pounds in money upon Loan for the present paying off the Seamen and Souldiers at their Return from Canada, and for other Emergencies, upon the publique Credit; and this Court do hereby Engage half the publique Rates now agreed to be made & Levied, and the Countrys part of all such Plunder as they shall recover from the Enemy at Canada &ra and bring home with them; And all moneys arising upon Impost, as Security to such Gentlemen who shall advance money on that Accompt until they be fully repaid. And the above named Gentlemen are appointed a Committee to receive the Countrys part of plunder into their hands and make sale thereof to the most advantage, Rendering an Accompt of the produce of the same to the Gen Court.

Novembr 7th 1690 past in ye affirmative pr ye Deputies
John Clark Cler.

Consentd to by the Govr and Assistants

Isa Addington Secry

Text of the authorization:

"Whereas (for the maintaining and defending of their Majesties interests against the hostile invasions of their French and Indian enemies who have begun and are combined in the prosecution of a Bloody war upon the English of their Majesties Colonys and plantations of New England) this Colony hath necessarily contracted sundry considerable debts, which this Court taking into consideration and being desirous to approve themselves Just and honest in the discharge of the same and that every person who hath credit with the country for the use of any of his estate, disbursements, or service done for the Public, may in convenient time receive due and equal satisfaction; withal considering the present poverty and calamities of the country And (through scarcity of money) the want of an adequate measure of Commerce, whereby they are disadvantaged in making present payment as desired; Yet being willing to settle and adjust the accompts of the said debts, and to make payment thereof, with what speed they can.

It is ordered by this Court that Major Elisha Hutchinson, Major John Phillips, Captain Penn Townsend, Mr. Adam Winthrop and Mr. Timothy Thornton or any three of them, be and are hereby appointed and impowered a Committee for the granting forth of Printed Bills in such forms as is agreed upon by this Court (none under five shillings nor exceeding five pounds in one bill) unto all such persons who shall desire the same, to whom the Colony is indebted, for

such sum or sums of money as they shall have debentures from the Committee, or Committees that are or shall be appointed to give out the same, Every of which Bills according to the sums therein expressed shall be of equal Value with money, and the Treasurer and all the Receivers subordinate to him shall accept, and receive the same accordingly in all Publick Payments; No more of Said Bills, to be Printed or granted forth than for the Sum of Seven thousand Pounds; And the Colony is hereby engaged to Satisfy the Value of Said Bills as the Treasury shall be enabled, And any person having of Said Bills in his Hands, may Accordingly return the same to the Treasurer, and shall receive the full Sum thereof in Money, or other Public Stock at the Money Price as Stated for that time And if any of said Bills be worn in any Persons hands, so as they desire to renew them, returning them to the Committee, they shall have new ones of the same numbers and sums given out.

The forme of the Bill agreed upon.

No () 20s

This Indented Bill of Twenty shillings due from the Massachusetts Colony to the Possessor shall be in Value equal to Money and shall be Accordingly Accepted by the Treasurer, and Receivers subordinate to him in all Publick Payments, and for any stock at any time in the Treasury Boston in New England Decemr 10th 1690.

By Order of the General Court

{ Locus }
{ Sigilli } } Committee"

Shown here also is a copy of the rough design for the bills and the original manuscript of the committee report.

(The following first appeared in the March, 1922 issue of *The Numismatist*.)

The First Paper Money

Colonial Massachusetts the Pioneer in Thus Satisfying War Debts

NOT only did the embattled farmers of Massachusetts fire the "shot heard round the world" in 1775, but, in 1690, when financially embarrassed, they fired a shot, fatal to the world, by issuing the first paper money, called by them "bills of credit," ever put forth by any country or State.

Now that such vast clouds of paper money are blowing over the Continent of Europe, it is of interest to note the circumstances which compelled the colony to take this step, as well as those which about 50 years later enabled them to withdraw this dangerous currency.

William Phips, a down-east Yankee, in 1687 enriched King James II and some of his nobles, as well as himself, by the raising of treasure to the value of two million dollars off the coast of Hispaniola from the wreck of a Spanish galleon; and before he left London to return to Boston, King James made him a knight and in 1690 he commanded the expedition against Canada sent out by the Colony. The colonial government had relied on the success of this expedition and upon the enemies' treasure to bear its charges; but it was a disastrous failure; the returning soldiers were on the verge of mutiny for want of their pay and the colonial treasury was bare of its

specie. This was not an unusual condition of the treasury, since for years the colony had had the greatest difficulty in retaining specie enough within its limits to accommodate its trade, domestic and foreign.

In 1652 it had established a mint in the hope of retaining a uniform metallic currency; but, notwithstanding all its efforts, the silver kept slipping away and the "water Bailly, or searcher appointed in every port-towne" was empowered by law to "search any suspicious persons or vessels, chests, trunks, or other things, in order that money should be kept from going out of the land." These officers then had quite as full powers as "dry officers" now can exert to keep alcoholic beverages from coming into the country, and the ancient officials were as unsuccessful as the modern in accomplishing their mission; even though one-half of the forfeited money went to them, their efforts were in vain.

Before the establishment of the mint British sterling coin at sterling value was the currency of the colony, and later the mint for some years coined silver shillings, sixpences and threepences at the rate of six shillings to a heavy piece-of-eight.

These pine tree shillings are well known to every reader of Hawthorne's story, telling how Mint Master Hull gave as a dowry to his buxom daughter, Miss Betsy, on her marriage to Chief Justice Sewell, her weight in them.

In 1620 the pine tree shilling had not been coined for some years, but it was still the nominal measure of value. Spanish and Mexican dollars furnished the circulating medium of the colony, called "pieces-of-eight," a coin familiar to readers of pirate stories. This was the real "dollar of our daddies" and was commonly rated at six New England shillings.

At the time of the passage of the order for this first issue of paper money the business world was familiar with the custom of transferring accounts in banks by bills of credit, and London goldsmiths furnished credit with their notes, which circulated as currency, but paper money, as we know it, was for the first time issued on December 10, 1690, by the order of the General Court of the Colony. This order limited the first issue to £7,000, "to be in value equal to money and to be accepted in all public accounts." As has always happened, the limit of notes to be issued was again and again extended. When first issued they were received by the people with distrust and were passed at a discount of from 20 to 35 per cent.; the soldiers returning from Canada, who had to take them for their pay, lost seven or eight shillings in a pound when they "put off the bills." Thus our forefathers were started on the dreary experiment of relying on a paper currency, not redeemable in specie on presentation, and for more than 50 years orders were passed by the General Court for the issue of all kinds of paper money; so that old tenor bills, new tenor bills, middle tenor bills, merchants' notes, all of different values, confused trade and drove specie out of circulation, for silver, like gold, is also a coward and snob and will not associate with a poorer currency.

There were constant disputes on the subject of the currency between the royal governors and the General Court, the governors being always against any schemes which would further inflate it; and these disputes, together with the attempt to enforce the navigation laws, created a feeling of hostility between the people and the representatives of the Crown. Thus the state of mind was being produced which John Adams called "the real American Revolution."

The French war caused the colony to make its first issue of rag money, but a later French war led to the calling in of the bills of credit which were then in circulation to the amount of £1,900,000. The province had incurred great expenses for the expedition against Louisbourg, and the British Government, in 1748, after long negotiations, firmly conducted by one William Bolland, a Yankee appointed a special agent by the province, voted

to reimburse the colony for the expenses of the successful expedition which had captured the Fortress of Louisbourg and granted the sum of £183,649, the equivalent of £244,860 "lawful money of Massachusetts."

In June, 1749, Bolland was handed the order for this money, and with Sir Peter Warren received it on behalf of the colony. These agents purchased Spanish silver and copper coins which they shipped in chests to Boston, conducting the whole business with caution and thrift.

In September, 1749, the people of Boston (to quote from Palfrey), "little used to the sight of money, saw 17 trucks laden with 217 chests full of Spanish dollars, dragged up King Street, followed by 10 trucks bearing 100 casks of coined copper." In six months' time the redemption of the bills of public credit was begun at their depreciated value of about seven paper shillings to one silver one.

In this return to specie payment there was no shock to trade; a good currency was insensibly substituted for a bad one, and every branch of business was carried on to a better advantage than before.

The colony, by redeeming the currency at its depreciated value, made the task an easy one, and it also made provision that after a year's time no bills should be legal tender, giving an interval for debtors to pay in the depreciated currency which those receiving it could have redeemed at its then value.

Today the flood of paper money that has been issued in central and eastern Europe with no provision for redemption has so disorganized rates of exchange that trade is conducted with the utmost difficulty and is almost on the basis of barter.

Nor is there any prospect of stabilization or the redemption of this paper currency on any basis until these countries are able to secure metallic currency from the outside as did the Massachusetts Colony 241 years ago.

Some day when satisfactory security is offering, the great stock of gold in the United States will be drawn on for this purpose.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES ACTS

The Australian Notes Act of 1910 made it an offense for any bank to issue or circulate notes issued by a state, and such notes ceased to be a legal tender. At the same time the issue of notes by the trading banks themselves was effectively discouraged by a Bank Notes Tax Act which imposed a tax of ten per cent per annum on all notes issued by banks. However, it was not until and such notes ceased to be legal tender. At the the Commonwealth Bank Act of 1945 that persons, including states, were expressly prohibited from issuing bills or notes payable to bearer on demand and intended for circulation.

Under the Australian Notes Act, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth became in 1910 the issue authority for Australian notes; since 1913 Australian notes have been designed and printed in Australia. In 1920 the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was created and the assets and liabilities of the Treasurer under the Australian Notes Acts were transferred into that Department. Under the 1959 legislation the function is continued in the Reserve Bank which, through its Note Issue Department, is now the issue authority for Australian notes.

Federal Reserve Corner

THE last Corner picture the doubly printed \$1 Federal Reserve note from the St. Louis district. Everyone in the district has been on the ball trying to turn up a second note, but to date there has been no report of such a find. It is impossible to know whether an entire sheet was double printed, or just the top row (and possibly a portion of a second row?). A report has been received of another similar note, but from a different district. However, confirmation has not been received.

As this is being written, the first of the new Series 1974 Federal Reserve \$1 has appeared. Chuck O'Donnell sent along the first, which was put on sale in Washington. The new signatures of Francine Neff, Treasurer, and William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, are quite different from other signatures that have appeared. The face plate numbers have been started back at "1." while the reverse plates continue in the older series of numbers, now in the 1700s.

In the next column, it is hoped that a listing of the ending serial numbers for the Series 1969D will be available. We have not received the \$5 listings as we had hoped, but these will also be made available when received.

The June 22nd sale of Mayflower Coin Auctions, Boston, brought some excellent prices and set some new records. There were not many of small-size notes, but let's take just a few lots as examples: Lot 621 was a \$1 Silver Series 1928 with serial B00000007A, CU, catalog value \$17.50, which sold for \$52.00. Lots 626, 627, 628 were Series 1935A \$1 SC with "R" and "S" overprints. The first lot brought \$120 and the other two \$110 each. Lot 631 was a scarce Series 1933 \$10 Silver with serial 00000014A, with light folds but extremely fine; it brought \$1,350. Lot 635 was a \$20 FR Series 1969A, an error note without Treasury Seal, serial numbers, etc., circulated, but still "spectacular." With an estimated value of \$200, it went for \$235. One last group, and interesting, was a lot of two \$1 SC with yellow seal (North Africa) as lot 642, about uncirculated, which brought \$26. This is getting to be a much better note, and prices are sure to rise.

In the large notes, there were some interesting items, and I am certain this portion will be covered elsewhere.

This column would appreciate all reports from readers as to the new Series 1974 notes appearing in the other districts. Your assistance will be appreciated and will enable a complete report here each issue.

Work has started on the 11th Edition of the "Hewitt-Donlon Catalog." All suggestions as to changes in values, format, etc., are most welcome. Please send them along at once.

NATHAN GOLDSTEIN II
P. O. Box 36
Greenville, Miss. 38701

Obsolete Note Used in Milwaukee Bank's Advertising

A newspaper advertising campaign conducted during 1974 by the Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee and its associated Marine Banks of Wisconsin featured a reproduction of a \$10 Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co. note. Under the headline "Would you take 'George Smith's Money' in place of gold or silver? Almost everyone did," the following text appeared:

The time, the 1840's. Without "George Smith's Money," most Wisconsin business would have been crudely conducted by barter. What was George Smith's Money? Certificates of deposit issued by the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company . . . the first of the "Marine Banks," founded by George Smith.

Aside from United States gold and silver currency—very little of which found its way this far west—the only reliable medium of exchange consisted of these certificates. No other banknotes were as widely accepted in the West and South as "George Smith's Money."

The book *George Smith's Money* by Alice E. Smith, published in 1966 by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, was cited as the source of the historical information.

Different copy was built around a reproduction of a small newspaper notice of Aug. 12, 1839, which read:

INSURANCE

THE Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company have commenced business in Milwaukee, and are ready to enter into Contracts of Insurance at low rates of premium. The Company will also receive money on deposit, and transact other monied operations, in which, by their charter they are allowed to engage.

The directors, with the view of affording every safe encouragement to those who may be inclined to keep deposit or current accounts with the Company, have agreed to allow Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on all sums taken on deposit account by them, and which accounts may be operated upon at any time depositors may deem proper.—Special rates of Interest to be allowed on sums deposited for long and stated periods.

ALEX. MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Milwaukee, August, 12th, 1839.

y7tf.

"This small notice changed the course of Wisconsin history," said the accompanying headline, which was followed by this text:

August 12, 1839. The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company—the first "Marine Bank"—opened for business. Two insurance policies were written. But most people came in to make deposits . . . and received certificates promising payment on demand. So began Wisconsin's most experienced bank.

These early Marine bankers earned the respect and trust of their customers and continued to attract substantial deposits which in turn were loaned to Wisconsin pioneers for farm land, to fledgling Wisconsin industries which sought advice and funding. In 1840, the Marine backed Wisconsin's first brewery, in 1842, the first tannery, then the first paper mill, and the first railroad.

Numismatic Political Graffiti

(Continued from Page 205)

Described in a recent Don Kelly price list was the following satirical political "banknote":

1892—Presidential campaign. "Democrat Wild Cat Money." Large note (9¼ x 3¾) depicts Grover Cleveland and a couple of wildcats, one of which serves as part of the "bank" title "The Cleveland (Wildcat) Bank." "Promises whenever it D--n pleases, to pay bearer FIVE DOLLARS in money, coon skins, or cord

wood at the option of the Bank." The 1892 Democratic platform included a recommendation to repeal the 10% tax on private bank notes. This note has enjoyed considerable circulation, perhaps because it reads at the bottom, "Receivable in payment for five cent drinks at twenty five cents each."

Described and pictured in a recent political items sale catalog (illustration marred by overlapping political buttons) was a "Progressive Emancipation Bond" for \$1 from the 1924 presidential campaign of Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.



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A Review

The NEVADA "Sixteen" National Banks

And The Mining Camps That Sired Them

By M. OWEN WARNS

Published by the Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc., 1974. 403 pages, 455 illustrations. \$15 to members, \$17.50 to non-members, from M. O. Warns, Treasurer, SPMC, P. O. Box 1840, Milwaukee, WI 53201

CATALOGS and handbooks, useful as they may be, are not usually regarded as exciting, colorful reading matter. But Owen Warn's "Nevada Sixteen" is not the usual catalog-handbook, although it contains all the available information about the National Bank Note issues of the Sagebrush State. Instead, it is a pictorial history that delineates the role of paper currency in the overall economic and social growth of the area.

This large, impressive volume is a visual delight, since the author lets memorabilia of Western Americana tell the story as much as possible. He writes in his preface that "this study is not confined to Nevada National Banks but rather, in narrative form will be found the inspiring saga of the creation of the State of Nevada, the colorful background of its mining camps, their difficult early struggles, its ragged continuing growth from the recurring discoveries of unimaginable wealth in rich deposits of gold and silver ores, on through Territorial status to its ultimate achievement . . . long-desired Statehood.

"Included are chapters covering 'Virginia City,' 'Rhyolite, the Queen of the Bonanza Road,' 'Bank of California,' 'The Nevada Bank of San Francisco,' 'Wells Fargo,' the documented story of an unusually constituted wildcat bank closed by the bank examiners of the State of Nevada, the Sutro Tunnel and other interesting sidelights. These special sections afford the reader an insight into Nevada's romantic and adventuresome past.

"When the actual assembling of the material gathered over a period of some 27 years began, it was the author's intention to limit scope of this work to the studies of the National Banks of the State of Nevada. It soon became evident such a limitation was not possible. The many facets of Nevada's early constitutional struggles, the take-over by the out-of-state financial institutions, the development through untold hardships of the rip-roaring mining camps whose records lay buried deep in Nevada's glorious past, speaking out grudgingly only now and then ever so softly in whispers eagerly welcomed and heard only when by good fortune they came to light . . . presented a challenge I was not prepared for. The deeper I delved into the early Nevada scene, the deeper I became engrossed, the project originally scheduled to take a few months to complete extended itself over four years.



M. Owen Warns, author of *The Nevada "Sixteen"* and long-time treasurer of SPMC.

"This has become a study with dual objectivity, thus presenting to the reader a peek into the backgrounds created by the mining camps whose environments became the settings for the National Banks that followed. To the latter, the object of this work is primarily directed.

"No other State of the 48 States having circulated National Bank Notes up to the close of the National Bank Note issuing period, May 31, 1935, is known to command a greater fascination to National Bank Note collectors than those circulated by the National Banks of Nevada.

"The State of Nevada was without a National Bank from October 4, 1869, to 1880, when the First National Bank of Nevada in Austin, chartered in 1865, closed its doors four years later. Eleven years passed before the State of Nevada was to have another National Bank. This occurred in 1880, when the First National Bank of Reno (2478) was chartered; it lasted 16 years until 1896, when it was taken over by the Washoe County Bank, thus leaving the First National Bank of Winnemucca (chartered in 1886) the only National Bank to operate in the State for the next seven years. The State of Nevada had but three National Banks chartered during the 38-year period of 1865 to 1903! In this respect, Nevada was unique among the other States in the number of banks chartered.

"Herein will be found the factual information and data covering the Nevada 16 National Banks chartered during the National Bank Note issuing period of 1865 to 1935. On the statistical side reliable data are given from the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency and the National Archives in Washington, the Superintendent of Banking, State of Nevada, The Nevada Historical Society, The California Historical Society, The First National Bank of Nevada in Reno, The Bank of California National Association, Bank of America Na-

tional Trust and Savings Association, The Bancroft Library and the University of California."

A cursory perusal of the book yields illustrations of old maps, pertinent documents, newspapers, photographs of original bank buildings and street scenes. There are pictures of bankers and robbers, the latter including Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid. The giants of the silver and copper mining industry come to life. And included in the album are enough photos of checks, bonds, scrip and warrants to delight any checkophile, along with the expected pictures of rare notes and sheets, including the only known specimen of a Nevada first charter note.

When I first heard of this project a couple of years ago and contributed what little expertise I possess, I had no conception of the scope of the book. Owen had been talking Nevada for years and had made several research trips there. In return, officials of the Nevada Historical Society visited Owen in Milwaukee to view his unique material, some of it unknown to them.

One of them, F. C. Gale, Assistant State Archivist, wrote the following commendatory letter to Owen on June 21, 1974:

"I have just concluded a review of your manuscript, 'The Nevada Sixteen National Banks and Their Mining Camps.' There can be no question that the vast amount of information to be found in this volume will have great significance both nationally and to the students of western banking history, particularly to those interested in the early days of Nevada. Many unpublished facts and much history can be found within its many pages. The in-depth study of Nevada's sixteen national banks and the mining camps that sired them is a major contribution to our State's history."

In spite of all this activity, I was as stunned when I saw the completed work as anyone will certainly be when his copy arrives. This book will take its rightful place as a leader among all SPMC publications, admirably exemplifying our Society's purpose in the numismatic world.

BARBARA R. MUELLER.

SPMC Chronicle

Two More Members Honored

Smedley and Affleck Named Numismatic Ambassadors

TWO PAPER money pioneers were honored recently by Krause Publications of Iola, Wisconsin in their "Numismatic Ambassador" awards program. These awards, given to "persons who share spare time and knowledge with others, by answering questions of beginning collectors and presenting informative programs at coin-related and civic gatherings, who above all have earned the respect of other collectors because of knowledge and faithful service," went to Glenn Smedley and Charles Affleck.



Charles Affleck (r.) receiving Numismatic Ambassador award from Chester Krause of Krause Publications.



Glenn Smedley (r.) receiving Numismatic Ambassador award from Cliff Mishler of Krause Publications.

Mr. Smedley, former president of SPMC, charter member number three, and long-time governor of the Society, is one of the best-known numismatists in America. His love for the hobby has been amply demonstrated by his unselfish service to many organizations, especially the ANA, of which he is currently a governor, too. His special interests lie in the educational program field, and he labored mightily on the ANA Library catalog.

Glen does not play to the galleries; he attends conventions and meetings primarily to work, not to pose for the cameras. His wise counsel is always much appreciated at SPMC meetings and his vision has helped insure a prosperous future for our organizations.

Mr. Affleck, SPMC number 150, is best known for his studies of the obsolete paper money of Virginia and two monumental books on the subject. A past presi-

dent of the Virginia Numismatic Association, he traveled extensively along the eastern seaboard during the 1950s and 60s as an active exhibitor and hobby worker.

Membership Participation Column

SYNGRAPHI-CHAT

Although very few members are participating thus far, we have had several suggestions for the column name, most of them centering around the new term "syngraphics" for our hobby. So it seems to be the consensus to use the title "Syngraphi-Chat" first suggested by C. John Ferreri and seconded by Tom Fitzgerald. Now, who can suggest a subject to chat about?

The Winner's Circle

Stephen R. Taylor (3258), whose display of fractional currency was shown in the July, 1974 issue, received best-in-show at the second annual Maryland State Numismatic Association convention in Salisbury, June 8-9, 1974. The exhibit in this instance differed somewhat from the earlier display.

With the Trade

World Paper Money Catalog Announced as Joint Venture

A new definitive reference work, the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*, authored by Albert Pick, will be marketed in an English-language edition by Krause Publications, Inc., through a cooperative publishing venture with Ernst Battenberg Verlag, publishers of Munich, West Germany.

The new catalog, a companion volume to the popular *Standard Catalog of World Coins* published by Krause Publications, is planned for release early in 1975, according to publisher Chester L. Krause.

All notes in the large 8½ by 10¼-inch format catalog are to be priced in U.S. funds in two condition degrees, Fine-Very Fine and Crisp Uncirculated for modern notes, and Very Good and Very Fine for the earlier rarities.

Valuations are to be supplied by a panel of professional dealers in world paper money coordinated by the Krause Publications staff, according to Clifford Mishler, senior editor, and Russ Rulau, coordinator.

Pick, curator of the extensive paper money collections of the Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank of Munich, is the author of *European Paper Money Since 1900*, *Paper Money Catalogue of the Americas*, *Papiergeld Sammeln* (Paper Money Collecting) and other works.

The first public announcement of the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* was made by publishers Chester L. Krause and Dr. Ernst Battenberg in the U.S. and Germany in mid-June. Krause chose the Convention of International Numismatics in Los Angeles, June 21-23, as his forum.

The extensively illustrated catalog is to include all major types of governmental notes of the world since 1900 (earlier in many cases).

The joint publication effort of a leading North American and leading European numismatic publishing house was termed a pioneering effort in American-European col-

laboration by the publishers. Battenberg publishes a series of "Weltmunzkatalog" (World Coin Catalog) references in annual editions.

Price and ordering details for the new catalog will be available after a feasibility study is completed, possible by late September, Krause indicated. Distribution of the catalog will be along the same channels used successfully with the *Standard Catalog of World Coins*.

Complete convention coverage together with reports of officers, lists of awards and the status of the Society will be published in the November issue.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Member Roster

VERNON L. BROWN, *Secretary*
P. O. Box 8984 FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33310

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
4131	Nick P. E. Tutelo, Craig Dell Road, New Kensington, Pa. 15068	C	U. S.
4132	Robert W. Hearn, P. O. Box 233, Hackensack, N.J. 07602	C	U. S. large and small-size notes
4133	Charles A. Wahl, 6520 Camino Abbey, Tucson, Ariz. 85718	C	
4134	Bruce E. Barks, 705 East Church, Panora, Iowa 50216	C	National Bank Notes
4135	H. G. Opegard, P. O. Box 218, Gilby, N. Dak. 58235	C	U. S.
4136	Patrick J. Toland, 2613 Garfield Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn. 55408	C	Broken bank notes
4137	Richard Lee Day, 1504 Marlowe Dr., Apt A-1, Clarksville, Ind. 47130	C	U. S. small-size notes
4138	Robert J. Douchis, 6713 Ransome Drive, Baltimore, Md. 21207	C	Lithuania
4139	Arnold L. Shay, 205 Haverford Road, Wynnewood, Pa. 19096	C	
4140	William M. Holland, 10902 Clermont Ave., Garrett Park, Md. 20766	C	Brazil, Spain, Indonesia
J4141	Ralph A. Fobair, 1605 Gentry Blvd., Gering, Nebr. 69341	C, D	Nebraska National Currency
4142	Richard L. Salzer, RR #3, Box 791, Knox, Ind. 46534	C	Broken bank notes of Indiana; National Bank Notes, Series 1929
4143	Robert A. Mason, 1506 Fincke Ave., Utica, N.Y. 13502	C	U. S. small-size notes
4144	James V. Fastiggi, 701 Old Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N.Y. 10543	C	Fractional Currency
4145	Melvin P. Hennisch, M.D., 7 Nichols Place, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. 10510	C	France, French Colonies, Germany
4146	Eleanor B. Conklin, P. O. Box 440, Rutherford, N.J. 07070	C	National Bank Notes
4147	Dennis B. Deutsch, P. O. Box 797, Devils Lake, N. Dak. 58301	C	National Currency of South Dakota
4148	Richard L. Christian, 3351 Elmwood Street, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221	C	U. S. small-size notes
4149	Robert D. West, 121 Wilmar Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15238	C	Military Currency
4150	John C. Schulenburg, 2381 Cedar St., Des Plaines, Ill. 60018	C	British Commonwealth and Scandinavia
4151	F. L. Kretschmar, 109 Idleworth Drive, Coraopolis, Pa. 15108	C	Silver Ctfs, large & small-size
4152	Joseph Orgill, Jr., 75 Goodwyn Place, Memphis, Tenn. 38111	C	Old U. S. paper money
4153	L. James Higgins, Jr., 825 Humbolt St., Reno, Nev. 89502	C	Nevada bank material
4154	Frank Roza, Jr., 603 N. Carson, Carson City, Nev. 89701	C, D	National Bank Notes
4155	Robert J. Thuemling, 1182 W. 8th St., Lorain, Ohio 44052	C	U. S. large and small-size notes; Stock ctfs.
4156	Ulf Johansson, P. O. Box 400 22, S-951 04 Lulea, Sweden	C	
4157	Edward J. Winkes, 13695 Grand River, Detroit, Mich. 48223	C	U. S. and Canada
4158	Dr. Henry B. Gotten, 2250 Washington, Memphis, Tenn. 38104	C	
4159	Benjamin Taub, P. O. Box 423—Correo Central, Buenos Aires, Argentina	C, D	Latin America
4160	Luis Guillermo, P. O. Box 423—Correo Central, Buenos Aires, Argentina	C, D	Latin America

Change of Addresses

3591	Thomas H. Adams, 5500 Morro Way, Apt 47, La Mesa, CA 92041	191	Arthur D. Cohen, 104 Surburban Court, Rochester, N.Y. 14620
3881	Thomas Becker, 7471 Lockwood St., Dayton, Ohio 45415	3943	Joe C. Elliott, P. O. Box 10225, Kansas City, Mo. 64111
3425	Vern H. Christensen, 2500—10th St., Waukegan, Ill. 60085	3179	T. J. Fitzgerald, 1060 U.S. 1, S.W., Vero Beach, Fla. 32960

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 2969 | Dennis L. Huff, 809 Hiawatha Dr., Elkhart, Ind. 46514 | 1207 | Robert S. Marshall, 44 Fordyce Manor, St. Charles, Mo. 63301 |
| 662 | Peter W. Huntoon, P. O. Box 3681, Laramie, Wyo. 82071 | 2730 | Allen Mincho, P. O. Box 9, Cold Spring, N.Y. 10516 |
| 3391 | Paul T. Jung, 7 Curiosity Ct., Walkersville, Md. 21793 | 2151 | George A. Nicholson, 4880 Locust St., NE, Apt 122, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33703 |
| 423 | George W. Killian, 40 Windrush Valley Rd., Fairport, N.Y. 14450 | 2720 | Alan M. Swanwick, 3509 Linda Lane, Baldwinsville, N.Y. 13027 |
| 1945 | Louis C. King, Rt. 4, Box 575, Seaford, Del. 19973 | 4056 | Noel Wiggins, 1707 E. Lindell St., W. Frankfort, Ill. 62896 |
| 2842 | A. L. Lewis, 3819 Locarno Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99504 | 3505 | Samuel T. Young, Box 465, Lebanon, Va. 24266 |
| 3482 | Hardie Maloney, 3 Neron Pl., New Orleans, La. 70118 | | |

Reinstatement

- 3818 Dr. Joseph F. Marcelli, 28 Locust Ave., Troy, N.Y. 12180 C, D

Deceased

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------|------|----------------|
| 1141 | Howard Carter, M.D. | 2065 | John R. Wiggin |
| 1907 | A. F. Smith | | |

Moved—Left No Forwarding Address

- 3009 Michael J. Rogers

MONEY MART

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PAPER MONEY will accept classified advertising from members on a basis of 5c per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. At present there are no special classifications but the first three words will be printed in capital letters. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, Wis. 53549 by the 10th of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e., Oct. 10, 1974 for Nov., 1974 issue). Word count: Name and address will count for five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials counted as separate words. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count:

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U. S. obsolete. John Q. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N. Y. 10015. (22 words; \$1; SC; U. S.; FRN counted as one word each)

(Because of ever-increasing costs, no receipts for MONEY MART ads will be sent unless specifically requested.)

WANTED: VERMONT OBSOLETE paper money Please describe fully and send price wanted and quantity available. Interested in singles, sheets or entire collections. William L. Parkinson, Woodbine Road, Shelburne, VT 05482 (55)

WANTED INDIANA OBSOLETE before 1861, especially Indian Reserve Bank, Kokomo, Ind. Louis H. Haynes, 1101 E. Fischer, Kokomo, IN 46901 (55)

UPGRADE YOUR MPC collection. Trade your duplicate notes, gold coins, commemoratives for hi-value MPC notes. Pricelist SASE. Make offers. Mervyn H. Reynolds, P. O. Box 3507, Hampton, VA 23663 (57)

MILITARY CURRENCY WW2 wanted: Allied, Axis, Japanese Invasion/Occupation and U. S. Military Payment Certificates. Edward Hoffman, P. O. Box 8023-S, Camp Lejeune, NC 28542 (59)

FOR MY COLLECTION: wanted U. S. MPC 5 dollars series 471, 5 dollars series 481, all replacement notes prior to series 611 wanted. Also San Bernardino Nationals. Write or ship. Gary F. Snover, P. O. Box 3034, San Bernardino, CA 92413 (56)

GREENBACK LABOR PARTY satirical notes and related items wanted. L. Candler Leggett, P. O. Box 9684, Jackson, MS 39206 (55)

WANTED FRN \$1 series 1969D, District 2, B543 and District 8, H543, star or any block letter. F. Edward Burke, 7862 Seward Ave., Mount Healthy, OH 45231 (53)

NEW MEXICO, COLORADO company store scrip wanted. Would like to hear from collectors having such scrip, or information, for current research project. Also wanted: 1907 Clearing House Certificates and related material. Art Curths, P. O. Box 1091, Albuquerque, NM 87103 (53)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: Nationals, obsolete and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Route 2, Gerald, Mo. 63037 (54)

GEORGIA BROKEN BANK notes wanted by serious collector. Willing to pay fair price. Especially want early and rare pieces. Gary L. Doster, Rt. 2, Box 18A Watkinsville, GA 30677 (54)

MONEY MART

WANTED: PENNSYLVANIA OBSOLETE notes and scrip. Banks, Boroughs, Water Companies, Transportation, Mining, Druggists, Merchants, etc. Individual notes or collections. Correspondence invited. Paul S. Seitz, Glen Rock, PA 17327 (55)

CONNECTICUT CURRENCY WANTED: Colonial, obsolete, scrip, large-size Nationals (uncirculated), miscellaneous Connecticut paper items. Buying single pieces or lots. Send with prices or describe. Also need Continental Currency. Richard J. Ulbrich, Box 401, Cheshire, CT 06410 (57)

WANTED: SANTA CLAUS on obsolete notes, checks, scrip, etc. I also want National Currency on the Saint Nicholas National Bank and the National Banks of Greenwood and Whiteland, Indiana. Old Indiana bank checks are wanted. Joseph Seiter, 2117 Winchester Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46227 (54)

WANTED: POSTAGE STAMP scrip money, Civil War stamp envelopes (Necessity money), cardboard chits, fractional currency. J. Lieske, P. O. Box 71, La Canada, CA 91011 (54)

BELLEVUE, OHIO FIRST National Bank Notes wanted. Especially first or third charter notes. Gerald C. Schwartz, 270 Northwest St., Bellevue, OH 44811 (54)

SMALL SIZE COLORADO Nationals wanted: Collector will pay highest prices for needed notes. Have many Nationals to trade. Send for lists. John Parker, P. O. Box 3004, Denver, CO 80201 (56)

WANTED: MACON, GEORGIA obsolete currency in quantities. Also Milledgeville, Georgia. Send for offer or priced. Richard Moody, 300 Hillcrest Ave., Warner Robin, Georgia 31093 (58)

WYOMING, DAKOTA TERRITORIES wanted. Buy. Sell. Trade: currency, postal-monetary related historical items, Wells Fargo, Pony Express. Frontier Mint, Box 1305, Cheyenne, WY 82001

SUTLER SCRIP AND tokens wanted: Send or describe, with price. Richard J. Ulbrich, P. O. Box 401, Cheshire, CT 06410 (56)

ENCASED POSTAGE WANTED (Civil War era). Top condition only. Send insured or describe, with price. Richard J. Ulbrich, P. O. Box 401, Cheshire, CT 06410 (56)

WANTED: ALL STOCK and bond certificates (singles or quantities). Also Nevada and California paper items. Ken Prag, Box 431 PM, Hawthorne, CA 90250 (58)

SELLING COLLECTION OF all different 996 Germany P.O.W. notes of World War I (1914-1918); Dr. Arnold Keller catalogue of same included. Correspondence invited. Michael M. Byckoff, P. O. Box 786, Bryte, CA 95605 (57)

PRIVATE COLLECTOR HAS extensive collection of small size SC's and USN's in all denominations. Over 2,000 notes and 350 different blocks. Mostly CU with many scarce and rare notes. Some miscellanea. Send large SASE for detailed catalogue. Thanks. Graeme M. Ton, Jr., 203 47th St., Gulfport, Miss. 39501

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20 PIECES COAL mine scrip from 20 different companies \$9.75. 20 stock certificates from 20 different companies \$9.75. Frank Sprinkle, Box 864, Bluefield, WV 24701

NEW LONDON—3, 10, 20, 50 uncut sheets to trade for other obsolete or large currency. Cornell Galleries, 1801 East Columbus, Springfield, MA 01103 (55)

DO YOU HAVE all your block-letters or ending numbers on your sets? Send 25c for 10-page sample price list, \$1 for complete list for 1974 listing Silver Certificates, legals, FRN Dillons through Shultz by blocks, Copes, radars, end-sets, low and fancy serials, errors. Send want list. James Seville, Drawer 866, Statesville, NC 28677 (53)

MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTHERN States obsolete notes and scrip or anything relating to Mississippi wanted. L. Candler Leggett, P. O. Box 9684, Jackson, MS 39206 (55)

DELAWARE OBSOLETE NOTES and scrip wanted; also research information and photos of Delaware notes. Collect other Delaware items. Cash or trade. Terry A. Bryan, 452 E. Loockerman St., Dover, Del. 19901 (54)

WANTED: VIRGINIA OBSOLETE paper money issued by banks, counties, cities, and private scrip issues. Virginia proof bank notes especially wanted. Richard Jones, P. O. Box 1981, Roanoke, VA 24009 (53)

BUY OR TRADE small-size \$5 Federal Reserve Notes before 1969, uncirculated only. Specify price or trade offer. David D. Levy, 1000 Grove St., Evanston, IL 60201

"SELLING"

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Please send your 8c SASE and indicate your specific area of interest. Receive my quarterly list relative to your particular interest.

"WANTED"

- Your duplicate Broken Bank and Confederate Notes (need quantity). Will purchase outright or accept in trade for my notes.

- (1) Ship your notes for offer, or
- (2) Send your list with asking prices.

DON EMBURY

P. O. BOX 66058, LOS ANGELES, CA 90066

NEVADA "Sixteen" NATIONAL BANKS

AND THE MINING CAMPS THAT Sired THEM

By M. OWEN WARNS

Foreward by GLENN B. SMEDLEY



Nevada Historical Society

MEMBERS OF THE "WILD BUNCH"

(standing) Bill Carver, Harvey Logan, (Kid Curry)
(seated) Harry Longabaugh, Ben Kilpatrick, Butch Cassidy

Harvey Logan, (Kid Curry) was slain in Colorado in 1903.

Bill Carver was slain in Texas about the same time.

Ben Kilpatrick was killed during a train robbery in Texas in 1912.

Harry Longabaugh, (The Sundance Kid) and Butch Cassidy were slain in a shoot-out in Bolivia, in 1909.

It is said that the above picture was taken shortly after the robbery of George Nixon's First National Bank of Winnemucca, Nev. by members of the "Wild Bunch." The Winnemucca loot set the stage for a splurge of new derby hats and fashionable clothes with stylish vests complete with the then considered elegant genteel vest watch chains and gold charms.

S.P.M.C. MEMBERS ONLY \$15.00 — SAVE \$2.50 (PRICE TO NON-MEMBERS \$17.50)

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RARE 1929 SMALL SIZE NATIONAL BANK NOTES

Denomination	Charter Number	Bank	Condition	Price
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\$10.00	3593	CANTON N.B., ILL.	VG	\$ 95.00
\$10.00	6724	1st N.B. of EAST PEORIA, ILL.	VG	\$ 75.00
\$20.00	4826	1st N.B. of MONTECELLO, ILL.	VG	\$ 73.00
\$10.00	2100	EDGAR COUNTY N.B. of PARIS, ILL.	VG	\$ 82.00
\$20.00	5187	BEDFORD N.B., IND.	F	\$ 80.00
\$10.00 (TY2)	13305	OLD 1st N.B. in BLUFFTON, IND.	VG	\$ 61.00
\$20.00	6986	CITIZENS N.B. of DELPHI, IND.	F	\$105.00
\$10.00	8014	THE BRIGHT N.B. of FLORA, IND.	VF	\$108.00
\$20.00	2067	CITY N.B. of GOSHEN, IND.	F	\$ 91.00
\$20.00	7411	1st N.B. of LINTON, IND.	VG	\$ 70.00
\$10.00	7758	MARION N.B., IND.	VG	\$ 67.00
\$20.00	11782	1st N.B. of MILROY, IND.	VG	\$ 99.00
\$ 5.00	10234	CITIZENS N.B. of MULBERRY, IND.	VF	\$ 85.00
\$20.00	363	1st N.B. of PERU, IND.	AU	\$ 78.00
\$10.00	10551	PEOPLES AMERICAN N.B. of PRINCETON, IND.	F	\$ 72.00
\$50.00	4764	CITIZENS N.B. of SOUTH BEND, IND.	VF	\$ 82.00
\$20.00	5392	PEOPLES N.B. & T. CO. of SULLIVAN, IND.	F	\$ 95.00
\$20.00	7375	CITIZENS N.B. of TELL CITY, IND.	VG	\$104.00
\$ 5.00	2148	CITIZENS N.B. of WINCHESTER, KY.	VG	\$ 74.00
\$10.00	5831	CITIZENS N.B. of WESTERNPORT, MD.	VG	\$ 65.00
\$10.00 (TY2)	428	1st N.B. of EASTHAMPTON, MASS.	CU	\$ 90.00
\$ 5.00 (TY2)	11014	2nd N.B. of MALDEN, MASS.	XF	\$ 68.00
\$10.00	4446	1st N.B. & T. CO. of PORT HURON, MICH.	XF	\$ 55.00
\$20.00	12333	1st N.B. of CLAYTON, MO.	VF	\$140.00
\$100.00	11344	FIDELITY N.B. & T. CO. of KANSAS CITY, MO.	VF	\$165.00
\$ 5.00	13408	STEPHEN N.B. of FREMONT, NEB.	VG	\$ 80.00
\$10.00	2960	1st N.B. of FRIEND, NEB.	VG	\$ 98.00
\$10.00	2780	1st N.B. of WAHOO, NEB.	XF	\$ 91.00
\$50.00	1452	NATIONAL STATE BANK of NEWARK, N.J.	VG	\$120.00
\$10.00 (TY2)	13174	PLAINFIELD N.B., N.J.	F	\$ 88.00
\$20.00	5260	RAHWAY N.B., N.J.	VG	\$ 99.00
\$10.00	1447	HARRISON N.B. of CADIZ, OHIO	XF	\$101.00
\$20.00	2817	3rd N.B. of CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO	VG	\$121.00
\$ 5.00	6843	DENNISON N.B., OHIO	VF	\$125.00
\$10.00	5618	1st N.B. of DILLONVILLE, OHIO	VG	\$ 99.00
\$20.00	4336	CITIZENS N.B. of IRONTON, OHIO	VF	\$ 75.00
\$20.00	142	1st N.B. of MARIETTA, OHIO	VG	\$ 80.00
\$20.00	4164	CITIZENS N.B. of MARIETTA, OHIO	VG	\$ 93.00
\$20.00	1322	ALLENTOWN N.B., PA.	CU	\$ 50.00
\$10.00	2384	ANNVILLE N.B., PA.	CU	\$ 82.00
\$10.00	459	1st N.B. of BELLEFONTE, PA.	VG	\$ 85.00
\$10.00	4481	2nd N.B. of CONNELSVILLE, PA.	VG	\$ 98.00
\$20.00	11407	1st N.B. of DAVIDSVILLE, PA. (S/N A000004A)	VG	\$130.00
\$10.00	5044	1st N.B. of GROVE CITY, PA.	VG	\$ 82.00
\$20.00	5255	CITIZENS N.B. of IRVIN, PA.	VG	\$103.00
\$20.00	3987	CONESTOGA N.B. of LANCASTER, PA.	VG	\$ 80.00
\$10.00 (TY2)	5666	1st N.B. of SAYRE, PA.	F	\$ 91.00

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OBSOLETE NOTES

MASSACHUSETTS

\$1 Appleton Bank, Lowell, 1847, steamship, Fine	\$25.00
\$1 Same, 1853, blacksmith, VF	20.00
\$10 Mass. Bank, Boston, 1843, hole canceled, VG	18.00
\$3 Cochituate Bank, Boston, 1850, Good	3.00
\$10 Same, 1857, VGD	3.50
\$50 Same, 1853, EXF	15.00
15c Young's Hotel, Boston, GD-VGD	5.00
\$5 Comm. Bank, Boston, 1840, Neptune, VGD	8.00
\$5 Tremont Bank, Boston, 18... proof	50.00
\$50 Union Bank, Boston, 18... proof	60.00
\$10 Atlantic Bank, Boston, 1852, red 10, VG-F	10.00
\$5 Franklin Bank, Boston, 1836, Fine	10.00
\$10 Franklin Bank, Boston, 1836, VF-EXF	12.00
\$20 Franklin Bank, Boston, 1836, EXF	10.00
\$1 Webster Bank, Boston, 1853, Webster porthole, Fine	25.00
\$5 Same, Good	15.00
\$2 Dorchester Bank, Milton, 1832, Fine	11.00
\$10 Hampshire Manuf., Ware, 1848, Unc.	15.00
\$10 Essex Bank, Haverhill, Fine	8.00
\$5 Hadley Falls Bank, Holyoke, VG-F	11.00
\$3 Andover Bank, Andover, ship, V. Good	10.00
\$5 Adams Bank, N. Adams, Good	3.50
\$1 Rockland Bank, Roxbury, Good	8.00
25c Massasoit Bank, Fall River Brayton, Unc.	4.50
5c, 10c, 25c Blake & Alden, Boston, the set, UNC.	14.00
5c, 10c Charles Pointer, Boston, each Unc.	4.00

MICHIGAN

\$1 Adrian Insurance, Adrian, VGD \$3.50, Unc.	5.00
\$2 Same, VGD \$4.00, Unc.	6.00
\$5 Bank of Pontiac, Pontiac, Good	7.50
\$1 Bank of McComb, Mt. Clemens, red ONE, VF	6.00
\$2 Same, red TWO, VF	7.00
\$5 Same, red FIVE, VG	3.00
\$5 Peninsular Bank, Unc.	4.50
25c W. S. Marsh, Albion, commission scrip, Unc.	4.00
\$1 Bank of Clinton, Fair	2.00
\$2 Same, GD	7.50
\$1 Bank of Michigan, Detroit, 1837, Liberty and shield, VG-F	9.00
\$1 State Bank, Detroit, Unc.	7.00
\$2 Same, buffalo hunt, Unc.	8.00
\$3 Same, portrait, Unc.	9.50
\$5 Detroit Bank, Detroit 1806, left end has been cut off, AU	9.50
\$10 Same, has been laminated AU	17.50
\$5 Central Mining, 1866, VF	5.00
\$5 Same, 1867, VF	6.00
\$10 Same, 1866, EXF-AU	7.00
\$10 Same, 1866, larger size either state arms, GD \$3.00, EXF	7.50
\$5 Same, 1869, larger size state arms, F-VF	6.00
\$3 Bank of Tecumseh, nude and eagle, Unc.	10.00
\$10 Same, red X, Indian, 1867, rare, GD	67.50
\$1 Bank of Monroe, Ceres, Fine	12.00
\$4 Same, mounted on cardboard, Fine	45.00
\$1 Bank of Washtenaw, Unc.	7.00
\$2 Same, Unc.	8.00
\$5 Same, Unc.	4.00
\$10 Same, Unc.	8.00
\$1 Bank of Ypsilanti, Fine	10.00
\$2, 3, 5, 10 Bank of Manchester, set, F-VF	20.00
\$3 Merchants & Mechanics Bank, Unc.	5.00
\$10 Same, Unc.	10.00
\$1 Miller's Bank of Washtenaw, Unc.	8.00
\$2 Same, Unc.	9.00
\$3 Same, Unc.	10.00
\$5 Same, Unc.	8.00
\$1 Bank of Michigan, Marshall, Unc.	5.00
\$3 Same, Unc.	10.00

MISSISSIPPI

25c State of Mississippi, 1864, VGD	4.50
\$5 Same, 1862, train, red FIVE, VGD	4.00
\$10 Same, 1862, train, green TEN, VF	5.00
\$10 Same, train, red TEN, VF	6.00
\$5 Exchange Office, Holly Springs, La. notes on back, EXF	10.00
\$10 Same, EXF	10.00
\$20 Same, EXF	10.00
\$25 Miss. & Alabama R.R., plain backs, F-VF	25.00
\$25 Same, Fancy backs, VF	25.00
\$50 Planters Bank, Natchez, Indian drawing bow, VF	15.00
\$100 Same, Washington & Franklin, edge tear, VF	18.00
\$20 Union Bank, Jackson, 1839, ship, VF	25.00
\$20 Vicksburg Water Works, 1838, Fine	25.00

NEBRASKA

\$10 Brownville Bank, haying, Good	25.00
\$2 Bank of Desota, steamship, Unc.	15.00
\$3 Same, semi-nude running, Unc.	18.00
\$2 Waubeek Bank, Desota, shipping & industry, Unc.	35.00
\$1 Bank of Florence, Indian family, Unc.	7.00
\$2 Same, Indian brave, Unc.	7.00
\$3 Same, feeding horse, Unc.	10.00
\$3 Same, another one but has been laminated, Unc.	7.50
\$1 Omaha City Bank & Land Co., Indians hunting deer, Good	15.00
\$1 City of Omaha, Indians on horseback, Unc.	10.00
\$3 City of Omaha, arms, Unc.	17.50

\$5 City of Omaha, ship, Unc.	15.00
\$1 Nemaha Valley Bank, Brownsville, VGD-F	15.00
\$2 Nemaha Valley Bank, passing train, Fine	15.00
\$5 Same, Fine	15.00
\$1 Bank of Tekama, Fine	22.50
\$5 Same, Fine	22.50
\$1 Western Exchange, B.H. Colony, Indian family, Unc.	5.00
\$2 Same, Indian & horse, Unc.	5.00
\$3 Same, hunting buffalo, Unc.	7.00
\$5 Same, paddle steamer, Unc.	5.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

10c Blaisdell, Wentworth, Unc.	4.00
5c, 10c, 50c Blaisdell, set of 3 pieces, Unc.	14.00
2c, 3c, Concord, strip of two, Unc.	7.50
\$1 Piscataqua Exchange, Portsmouth, Unc.	10.00
\$3 Same, EXF	25.00
\$20 Same, Unc.	10.00
\$1 Farmington Bank, Unc.	5.00
\$2 Same, Unc.	5.00
\$2 Concord Bank, 1821, Unc.	20.00
\$4 Cheshire Bank, Keene, 1807, corner gone, GD	15.00

NEW JERSEY

\$1 People's Bank, Patterson, VF	15.00
\$2 Same, GD	10.00
\$6 Same, signed, Unc.	32.50
\$6 Same, unsigned, Unc.	29.00
\$7 Same, Unc.	29.00
\$8 Same, Unc.	29.00
\$9 Same, Unc.	29.00
\$1 Merchants Bank, Trenton, Lincoln portrait, GD	12.00
\$2 Sashington Banking Co., Hackensack, 1833, VGD	12.00
\$5 Same, corner missing, GD	4.00
5c S.W. & W.A. Torrey, in black, train, EXF	7.50
5c Same, in red, train, Unc.	7.50
\$2 Hoboken & Grazing, GD	3.00
\$1 Union Co. Bank, Plainfield, Unc.	9.00
\$3 Same, Unc.	22.50
\$5 Same, Unc.	17.50
\$5 Same, signed, Fine	15.00
\$20 Same, Unc.	25.00
10c City of Newark, red, Fine	3.50
10c Same, green, Fine	2.50
\$1 Comm. Bank, Perth Amboy, VGD	5.00
\$1 Egg Harbor, green, Unc.	7.00
\$5 Same, red, VF	5.00
\$20 Delaware Bridge Co., Unc.	15.00
\$1 Morris Co. Bank, paper aged, Unc.	15.00
\$1 State Bank, New Brunswick, girl in circle, Unc.	5.00
\$1 Same, dog's head, Unc.	5.00
\$2 Same, state arms, Unc.	8.00
\$3 Same, state arms, Unc.	15.00
\$5 Same, Washington & Franklin, Unc.	7.00
\$10 Same, Unc.	10.00
\$20 Same, Unc.	10.00
\$50 Same, Unc.	20.00

NEW YORK CITY

\$5 Atlantic Bank, 1858, GD	7.00
\$5 Bank of America, 1861, red ends, F-VF	15.00
\$5 Bulls Head, horses, GD	7.00
\$1 City Trust, 1839, Fine	6.00
\$2 Globe Bank, 1840, Fine	10.00
\$100 Same, 1840, VF	17.50
\$5 Manhattan Bank, 1814, Fine	15.00
\$2 Mechanics Bank, 1814, Fine	18.00
\$2 Merchants Bank, 1826, AU	10.00
\$3 Same, 1826, EXF	10.00
\$5 Same, 18... Unc.	5.00
\$5 Same, 1815, signed by Varick, Fine	18.00
\$1 New York Loan, 1838, Unc.	8.00
\$10 Same, 1838 Fine \$4.00, EXF	6.00
\$20 Same, 1837, Unc.	7.00
\$2 North River Banking, 1840, Fine	8.00
\$5 Same, 1840, VGD	6.00
\$2 Phenix Bank, has been mounted, proof	40.00
\$5 Same, Peter Maverick, light foxing, proof	50.00
\$1 Red Hook Bldg., 1838, Unc.	7.00
\$2 Tradesman Bank, 1861, GD	12.00
\$5 Same, 1856, GD	8.00
\$3 Union Bank, no date unsigned, edge frayed, Unc.	15.00
\$1 Western Exchange, 1837, EXF	15.00

NEW YORK STATE

\$5 Bank of Albany, GD	5.00
\$10 Same, GD	7.50
\$10 Same, 1813, coins left, rare counterfeit, Fine	25.00
\$5 Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Albany, 1847, VGD	10.00
\$2 Bank of Albion, 1862, VGD	6.00
\$2 Same, green overprint, VGD	7.00
\$2 Steuben Co., Bath, 1853, GD	4.50
\$5 Buffalo City Bank, corner missing, GD	3.00
\$2 Catskill Bank, 1825, VGD	10.00
\$5 Same, 1860, GD	5.00
\$5 Bank of Corning, 1846, VGD	12.00

GORDON HARRIS

101 GORDON PKWY., SYRACUSE, N.Y. 13219

Series	VG-F	F-VF	VF-EF	CU	Series	VG-F	F-VF	VF-EF	CU
461 5c	.60	.85			641 5c		.35	.45	.65
10c	.60	.85	2.00		10c		.35		.70
25c		12.00			25c		.60	.70	1.35
50c		6.00	9.00		50c	.70	.85		2.75
\$ 1		2.00	2.75		\$ 1			2.50	5.50
\$ 5		6.50	10.00		\$ 5		7.50		18.00
\$10		14.00	19.00		\$10		18.00	26.00	65.00
471 5c	1.25	2.50			651 \$ 1				6.50
10c	1.50	3.00			\$ 5				24.00
25c	6.00	8.50			\$10				33.00
50c			13.00		661 5c	.20	.25	.30	.45
\$ 1	7.50	11.00			10c	.25	.30	.40	.55
\$ 5	(WRITE—2 available)				25c		.65		1.75
\$10	175.00	275.00			50c		1.25	1.75	2.25
472 5c	.25		1.00	1.60	\$ 1	1.25			3.75
10c		1.45		7.50	\$ 5	5.25			6.75
25c		6.00	9.50		\$10				90.00
50c	4.00	6.50			\$20			58.00	
\$ 1		4.50	8.00		681 5c		.10	.15	.35
\$ 5		240.00			10c	.15	.20	.25	.45
\$10	21.00	32.00	55.00		25c	.35	.50		1.75
481 5c	.25	.35	.60	3.00	50c	.75			3.50
10c	.35	.45	.75	4.50	\$ 1		1.35		4.75
25c	2.50			13.00	\$ 5	6.50		8.50	16.00
50c		6.00			\$10			18.00	26.00
\$ 1	4.00rt	5.00-\$7rt			\$20			35.00	52.00
\$ 5		70.00			692 5c				.35
\$10		24.00			10c				.45
Complete GEM Set of 7. WRITE.					25c				1.25
521 5c	.35	.65	.90	6.50	50c				1.75
10c	.40	.75	1.10		\$ 1				3.50
25c	1.35	2.25	3.50		\$ 5				18.00
50c	2.25	3.25	5.00		\$10				32.00
\$ 1	3.00	4.50	7.00	28.00	\$20		32.00		55.00
\$ 5		325.00	485.00		HAWAII				
\$10		185.00	260.00		1		6.00		13.00
541 5c		.20	.25	1.75	5		15.00		
10c		.85	1.25	6.00	10		16.00		
25c		1.10	2.25	7.50	20		32.00		
50c		4.50			AFRICA				
\$ 1		5.75	7.50	26.00	1		5.50	*\$115.00	15.00
\$ 5		WANTED			5				26.00
\$10		WANTED			10		16.00		25.00
591 5c		3.25	4.25	11.00	REPLACEMENTS				
10c	2.25	3.25	4.25	22.00	Series 541 50c VG-F \$38.00				
25c	4.75	5.50	7.00		Series 692 \$1 VF 33.00 - \$20 VF+ \$52.00				
50c				40.00	POW (U.S. and German) and Concentration				
\$ 1	4.50	6.00		95.00	Camps. Scrip (German)—Many Scarce-				
\$ 5		WANTED			Rare GBM pieces. WRITE.				
\$10		185.00			WANTED				
611 5c		1.35	2.00	5.50	All MPC Grades not listed or marked WANTED.				
10c				6.50	ALL REPLACEMENT NOTES.				
25c		1.75		9.50	Please add 50c for orders under \$15, or SAE if you				
50c		2.25		11.00	do not want Air-Insured.				
\$ 1		2.75		18.00					
\$ 5		38.00							
\$10				110.00					

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SPMC #2950

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#3035	#3569	#3835
#3090	#3594	#3844
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#3194	#3695	#3853
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#3249	#3710	#3900
#3265	#3737	#3928
#3384	#3751	#3963
#3386	#3758	#3992
#3394	#3769	#4150
#3431	#3775	#4288
#3440	#3776	#9097
#3443	#3787	#11887

There are many other Kansas Nationals that we are interested in other than those listed above. If you have any Kansas Nationals for sale, please write giving the charter number, type and Friedberg numbers. Please price all notes in your first correspondence as we will not make offers.

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City Bank of New Haven	(5-5-5-10)	30.00
City Bank of New Haven	(50-100-20-20)	40.00
Bank of New England	(3-5-10-20)	22.50
Stonington Bank	(5-5-10-20)	22.50

GEORGIA

Bank of Augusta	(4-4-4-4)	50.00
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MAINE

Seasport Bank	(1-2-3-5)	45.00
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NEBRASKA

West Exch. Fire & Marine	(1-2-3-5)	35.00
Same, Two Signatures	(1-2-3-5)	75.00

NEW YORK

Redford Glass Co.	(25-25-50-75)	35.00
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Post Note, Payable James Monroe	(1-2-3-5)	40.00
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PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny Furnace	(5-5-10-25-50c-\$5)	10.00
Indiana Iron Works	(50-25-10-5-5c-\$1)	10.00
Indiana Iron Works	(50-25-10-5-10c-\$5)	10.00

RHODE ISLAND

New Eng. Comm. Bank	(1-1-2-3)	15.00
New Eng. Comm. Bank	(50-100)	25.00

TEXAS

Wash. County, Brenham	(50c-\$1-2-3)	60.00
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VERMONT

Vt. State Bank, Woodstock	(1-1-2-3)	35.00
West River Bank	(1-2-3-5)	40.00

WISCONSIN

Corn Exchange Bank	(1-2-3-5)	45.00
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ALABAMA

\$100 State Note, Cr. 12, Unc.	15.00
Same AU \$14.00, VF	12.00
\$50 State Note, CR. 13, Unc.	14.00
Same AU \$13.00, VF	12.00

CALIFORNIA

25c Chestnut Wood's College Bank, Santa Cruz, Feb. 4, 1884, Unc.	35.00
\$1 Similar, Feb. 4, 1884, Unc.	35.00
\$20 San Francisco: "Due The Bearer", Unc., Unsigned, Undated (18....)	125.00
\$5 San Francisco C.H. Cert., S116	10.00
\$20 San Francisco C.H. Cert., N/L, (Orange Seal on Blue Paper)	15.00
\$1 Los Angeles C.H. Cert. 1907, Signed (Ed Pauley), Fine	25.00

CANADA

\$2 Bank of Clifton, Unc., C512	25.00
\$3 Colonial Bank, Canada, VG, C603	25.00
\$1 Farm. Joint Stock Bank, VG, F101	15.00
\$2 Farm. Joint Stock Bank, Good, F102	15.00
\$3 Farm. Joint Stock Bank, Good, F103	30.00
\$1 Bank Western Canada, Good, W101	15.00

GEORGIA

\$4 State Note, Good, CR27	7.50
\$4 Bank Commerce, Savannah, AU	22.50
\$50 State Note, EF-AU	30.00
\$4 Bank Augusta, Unsigned, Unc., A730	14.00
\$3 Merch., Planters Bank, Fine, M756	9.00

ILLINOIS

\$10 First Natl. Bank, Quincy, VG	30.00
2.50 Canal Indebtedness, VG, C/C	25.00
\$100 Canal Indebtedness, F, C/C 1437	15.00
\$2 Branch State Bank, F, C/C B159	15.00
\$10 Branch State Bank, F, C/C B170	9.00
\$50 Branch State Bank, VG, C/C B184	18.00

INDIANA

\$2 American Bank, Unc., 1856	40.00
\$1 Citizens Bank, Good, C201	7.50
\$3 Citizens Bank, AU, C209	20.00
\$5 Citizens Bank, VF, C213	9.50
\$10 Commercial Bank, EF, C427	10.00
\$1 State Bank, Ind. Richmond, GD, 184?	25.00

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\$1 Louisiana State Bank, Unc., 1861, Signed, Surcharged "Redeemable In Confederate Notes", \$20.00; Similar \$2, Unc.	22.50
\$1 N.O. Jackson & Great Northern RR Co., N554, G-VG, \$5.50; Fine	6.50
\$1.50 Similar, Train, Fine, N/L	17.00
\$1.50 Similar, Lady, VG, N559	17.00
\$2 Similar, Train, Fine, N565	7.50
\$2 Similar, Lady, Fine, N/L	7.50
\$2 Sim., Surcharge "Two", N569	7.50
\$3 Similar, Train, Fine, N572	13.50
\$3 Similar, Lady, Fine, N/L	15.00
\$3 Similar, Surcharged "Three", N578	15.00

MISSOURI

\$5 Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis RR. Co., 1859, Train, Unc., Signed	15.00
\$10 Similar, Lady, \$15.00; \$10 Train	15.00

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tional Bank #6532
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Park Rapids, Citizens National
Bank #13692
Pipestone, Pipestone National
Bank #10936
Roseau, Roseau County National
Bank #11848
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